HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 118— BOMBAY THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 15 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
17 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		18,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA* ..	11,129
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,952
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA\$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

\$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA	7,888
8th March	DUMANA	8,427
5th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
27th Sept.	DELTA	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
14thSept	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
14th ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East & South Africa	
16th ,,	VAHELA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
17th ,,	*CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie	
19th ,,	*VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.	
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA ..	Mombasa.	

*Weather permitting.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6560	12 Sept.	21 Sept.
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sado Maru ..	6898	29 ,,	12 ,,
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	17 Oct.	30 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	0 ,,	12 Nov.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Celebes Maru ..	16th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Borneo Maru ..	24th ,,	8th Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	20th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	25th ,,	6th Nov

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager,

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSEN,"

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE 'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 3-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hurnum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: G. NAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR LONG LIFE UNDER INTENSE HEAT

KATNI FIREBRICKS

ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make.

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.

Agents :—C MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,232
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42 Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.

Head Office: 8-7. CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'LiStreet, Mazagon, Bombay

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

BHARAT

INSURANCE COMPANY LD.

(ESTD. 1896.)

OLDEST—STRONG—POPULAR

AND A

MOST SUCCESSFUL OFFICE.

BONUSES TO POLICY HOLDERS

Rs. 100 per thousand for the quinquennium.

THE HIGHEST BONUS ever declared by any Indian company on Endowment Policies.

NOW IS THE TIME TO TAKE A BHARAT POLICY.

For particulars apply :—

THE SECRETARY,
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.

Tel.—Ujeer, Kandi.

Agents :—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A trained B.Sc., with Marathi as his mother tongue, to teach Science in High and Middle School classes. Apply at once with copies of testimonials to the MANAGER, Hislop Collegiate High School, Nagpur.

A 29263

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Varsada Dispensary. Applications stating age, experience, the minimum pay expected should reach the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Cambay before the end of September, 1927.

A 292 1

WANTED.—PETTY AGENTS for Piece-sub[illegible]ds for Bombay proper and [illegible] liberal commission. Cash Security Rs. 50 against samples. For terms see the MANAGING DIRECTOR at the All India Hotel, Wassiamul Building, Grant Road, Room No. 6, between 9-30 a.m. and 12 noon or write to SYAD TRADING CO., Regd "Rose Villa", Ludhiana.

A R444.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A qualified and experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER to act as Principal. Applications with full particulars and the least acceptable pay must reach Mr. MOHD. AHMED ALI, the Managing Director, the School of Applied Electricity, Kapurthala before the 16th September, 1927.

A R436

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FRESH FRUITS—ENGLISH ROSY LARGEST PEACHES, 7 lbs. net Rs. 8, Seedless Grapes 6 lbs. net Rs. 7. Charges inclusive. WESTERN FRUIT AGENCY, Poona.

R411

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

BEFORE DEALING WITH THE "STANDARD MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.," it will be to your advantage to see Dr. TREASURYVALA, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Bombay.

R 447.

MEDICAL.

ENJOYMENT can only be ensured by using our famous "BRAKE PILLS," which gives vigour, creates good sexual power, and turns the old into young. Our pills are prepared out of pure Himalayan herbs. Trial convinces of the effect 20 pills cost Rs. 2/ only. ARYA VAISYA ASRAM, Chicacola City (Ganjam.)

R401A.

EMINENT DENTISTS and DOCTORS RECOMMEND

MAGIC TOOTH DROPS

A Specific Remedy for Pyorrhea and all other Dental Diseases.

Re. 1-8 Post FREE.

BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY
BOMBAY 8.

29147

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

POONA RACING SEASON 1927.

GOVERNOR'S CUP DAY,
SATURDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

REDUCED FARES.

FOR the GOVERNOR'S CUP DAY at the Poona Race Meeting to be held on Saturday the 17th September, 1927, first and second class tickets by Race Specials will be issued at the following REDUCED FARES:—

	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
With admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure ..	Rs 16-8-0	Rs. 10-8-0
With admission to 2nd Enclosure ..	Rs. 15-4-0	Rs. 9-4-0
Without admission to Grand Stand..	Rs. 14 0 0	Rs. 8-0-0

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 13th September, 1927.

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 1,650 tons of Rubble coal and 200 tons of Steam coal Bengal pit mouth delivery to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1927-1928. The tenders should reach the undersigned on 10-10-27 before 4 p.m. and should be accompanied by 1 per cent. of the tendered amount. Further particulars and Specification can be had from the Store-Keeper on payment of rupee 1. The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

29262

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Bombay Improvement Trust.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

Issue of Rupees **TWENTY-FIVE** Lakhs **FOUR** Per Cent Debentures Guaranteed by Government Under Section 95 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925.

REPAYABLE, **1960-70.**

1. With the sanction of Government and under the provisions of Sections 68 to 76 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925, the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite tenders for Rs. 25 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable *at par* at Bombay on 4th October, 1970, but the Trustees reserve the power to repay *at par* at any time after 4th October 1960, on giving 6 months' notice in the Bombay Government Gazette of their intention to do so. It is not the intention of the Board to issue any further debenture loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (d) of the Indian Trust Act. 1882 as amended by Act III of 1908, Trust moneys can be invested in debentures issued by the Board.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above loan will be received by the Chief Officer up to 12 o'clock (noon) Bombay Time on the 4th October 1927. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 4 per cent. Debenture Loan of Rs. 25 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant of the Improvement Trust.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas, it must not contain a fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fractions will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserve to themselves the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as they may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers whose tenders are accepted will have to pay into the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, the whole amount of tender not later than the 31st December 1927.

8. In the event of the loan being oversubscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of the tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

9. A sum equal to 5 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) cash or currency notes.
(b) a cheque drawn in favour of the Bombay Improvement Trust on a bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds or War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes. War Bonds, War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust debentures will in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the dates specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tender which may not be accepted either wholly or in part will be returned without interest on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Improvement Trust.

14. Interest will be paid half yearly at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the 1st day of July and the 1st day of January each year in Bombay at the local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or subject to notification at the Head Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

15. The interest on debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta.

16. Anticipated interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from the date of payment in full upto 31st December 1927 at the time of issue of debentures.

17. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

18. Brokerage will be paid at 1/8th per cent to recognized bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp,

19. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

By Order of the Board,
J. T. BURGE,
Ag. Chief Officer.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 6th September, 1927.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1927.

FORM OF TENDER

I.....

hereby tender for Rupees.....

of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures 1927 and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions advertised at the rate of Rupees.....

.....Annas.....

for every Hundred Rupees alloted to me.

I enclose Rupees.....

as deposit at 5 per cent. on the amount tendered for and engage if my offer be accepted to pay to the account of Trustees at the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA BOMBAY, the balance of the allotment on or before the 31st December 1927.

I require the amount in debentures of Rupees.....

.....each.

(Signature).....

(Address).....

Date.....

AMUSEMENTS.

8 Reels.

"FELIX IN SCHOOL DAZE" — PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

TIME:—6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality:—

Marble table, cane chairs, pictures etc.

By order of the concerned and on account of the underwriters:—

20 Dummies.
13 Busts,
1 Davis Rotary Foot Sewing machine.
36 Dozen Taxi Toys.
1 Copper Cylinder.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the Assessor and Collector Bombay Municipality:—

1 Two wheeled cart.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE SHRI KARUNESH LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING PRESS IN WORKING ORDER SITUATE AT TRIBHOWAN ROAD, SIR MANGALDAS WADY, GIRGAUM.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1123 of 1927.

(KARKARE VS. ROY)

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the above mentioned Lithographic Printing Press consisting of:—

Ratcliffe machines; Winston and Ratcliffe Hand Presses; Hughes and Kimber Press; Payne's Hand Cutting Press, Stitching, Punching and Varnishing Machines; Copper plate Press; Two Induction Motor 10 H. P. each by A. Chambers and MacFarlane; stone grinding machine; a large lot of lithographic stones of different sizes, etc., etc.

The above on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL NECKLACES.

Under instructions from N. H. MOOS, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1887 of 1921 (Charandas vs. Morarjee), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms:—

2 Pearl Necklaces.
The above on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET · BOMBAY

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
RAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

Half Price Sale

VAISHNAVITE REFORMERS OF INDIA
BY PROF. T. RAJAGOPALA CHARIAR

CONTENTS—Nathamuni; Pundarikaksha Yamunacharya; Sri Ramanujacharya Sri Vedanta Desika Manavala Maha Muni and Chaitanya.

Price Re. 1 (One)

TEN TAMIL SAINTS
By Mr. M. S. Poornalingam Pillai, B.A.

CONTENTS:—Saint Jnana Sambandar; The Impaler of the Jains, Saint Manickavachakar; The Hammer of the Buddhists. Saint Appar; an ideal Servant of God. Saint; Sundarar; God's Bondsman, Saint Kannappa; The Nimrod Bhakta. Saint Karaikal Ammai The Demon Poetess. Saint Tiruvalluvar; A Great Moralist. Saint Meykandar; The Great Saiva Siddhanti; Saint Thayumanavar; A popular Poet-Philosopher; Saint Pattinaththar.

Price As. 12.

SRI MADHWACHARYA
Sketch of his life and Times By Mr. C.N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., The Philosophy of Madhwacharya. A clear and concise exposition. By Mr. S. Subba Rao, M. A.

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THE WEATHER

LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date: Colaba Point 0.00; Fort 0.00; J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 56.90; Fort 72.25; J. J. Hospital 56.40.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925: Colaba Point 47.25; Fort 52.36; J. J. Hospital 49.58.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point 61.15; Fort 89.58; J. J. Hospital 72.78.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14th September 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.836 inches (.019 above norma.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.743 inches (.017 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.003.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.2 degrees (2.5 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.4 degrees (2.6 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 139 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 8.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.79 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 56.97 inches.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.

Our Silver market registers a net advance of 9 annas since we wrote our last Review. The market has during the week displayed a steady upward tendency in sympathy with the Shanghai Exchange with slight reactions intervening. Locally some Bear operators have been endeavouring to retard the progressive movement of the market inspite of the Foreign markets being firm but the recent report of Sir Basil Blackett having tendered his resignation caused a sensation in the market and the prices ultimately advanced on Bear-covering, buying by Commission Houses and general buying. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 58-3 on the 13th instant and the lowest Rs. 57-8 on the 7th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-11. T T Shanghai on London is 0 5|16 higher than the last week, the highest touched being 2-6 1-4 on the 13th instant and the lowest 2-5 15|16 on the 7th instant.

The London price is 0 1|4 higher. The market was steady with India being a buyer while China both bought and sold. The New York price is 55 1|2 cents i.e. 0 5|8 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 55 1|2 cents on the 12th instant and the lowest 54 7|8 cents on the 6th instant.

The prices for Gold are somewhat lower, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-7-6 for ready, Rs. 21-7-3 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-3 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11 1|2.

From various rumours and reports it appears that the India Government may not for the present be in a position to sell further silver in the forward market since the stock of surplus silver to be disposed off, is believed not to be of a tenderable character and consequently some confidence is being restored in the market for the prices to remain steady. In these circumstances we would think advisable for the time being to make purchases in easy markets.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Castorseed September delivery opening Rs. 52/12; closing Rs. 51/14.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 51/12. highest Rs. 51/14; lowest 50/13; closing Rs. 50/15.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/9/6; closing Rs. 4/8/6.

Groundnut Seeds February opening Rs. 57/2; lowest Rs. 56/2; closing Rs. 56/6.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), Sept. 12.

FORWARD.

Wheat Asuj	4 10 0
Wheat Maghar	4 13 0
Gram Asuj	4 1 6
Gram Katak	4 2 9
Barley Asuj	3 2 9
Gram Jeth	3 11 9
Gawara Poh	3 4 0
Cottonseed Maghor	3 11 3
Cottonseed Poh	3 10 0

READY.

Wheat	4 8 0 to 4 14 0
Gram	4 1 0 to 4 4 0
Barley	3 1 0 to 3 2 0
Cottonseed	3 13 0
Rapeseed	7 8 0 to 8 4 0

Market Condition:—Steady.

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 14.
2-40 p.m.

Ready	21 8 0
Bhadarwa	21 7 6
Asho	21 7 9

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

London Ready	25 10 0
Forward	25 10 0
London/Shanghai	2 6 1/2
Ready	57 13 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Bhadarwa	57/13/6	57/14	57/12	57/13
Asho	57/15/6	58	57/14	57/15

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND

The report of the Industrial Home for the Blind, Bombay, for 1926, is issued from which the following extracts are given:—

This Home was started on 1st April, 1927, to supply a long felt need for housing the blind boys, who left the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay, after being equipped with earning powers, and for securing remunerative work for them so that they may be prevented from drifting into beggary for want of suitable support. The Home aimed not only at securing remunerative work for the Blind and looking after their wants and maintaining them, but also at teaching the Blind adults cane work, music, etc., so as to enable them to eke out an honest livelihood in an independent manner.

During the year 1926 there were 13 inmates taking advantage of the Home. The Blind boys turned out, during the year, cane work of the value of Rs. 1,178-12-0.

The Home is ran by the Blind Relief Association, Bombay, which is defraying expenses of the Home. Blind boys of all castes, creeds or religions have been admitted in this Home. The workshop for doing cane work was located near the Precious Cinema, Lamington Road; the dormitory was near Cama Baugh. Grant Road the rent for both the places coming to Rs. 70/ per month. The monthly expenses in all came to about Rs. 200/. A Manager and a Blind Supervisor are looking after the affairs of the Home.

On 30th January, 1927, the Home was shifted to 3rd Kumbharwada Lane (Northbrook Street). These new premises have been handed over to the Association by the Administrator General of Bombay in accordance with the will of the late Seth Nasingrao Shivaji Dharmaji and the expenses of Home are now being defrayed from the funds in the hands of the Administrator General under the terms of the said will, the Home being now known as the "Narsingrao Shivaji Dhamaji's Industrial Home for the Blind." The opening ceremony of the new Home premises was performed on 30th Janpary, 1927, by Sir Amberson Marten, Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay.

The blind boys are given the benefit of free lodgings, clothes, washing, medical relief, etc., and also of boarding when they are not able to earn thenr livelihood.

This Home has collected and has received from the philanthropic public of Bombay, in the year 1926, Rs. 761-14-0. The Blind inmates of the Home took part in the exhibitions at Colaba and Uran. The amounts received from the public for the Industrial Home were remitted to the Blind Relief Association, and those for the Happy Home for the Blind, remitted to the Secretary, the Happy Home for the Blind.

The report concludes with an appeal to the generous public of sending (1) their cane and bombood work to this Home (2) gifts of fruit sweets, grains or cloth on festive occasions.

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COMMERCIAL.

AMERICANS.

N. T.—Drastic Liquidation followed by short covering. Natural reaction after sharp drop. Futures 12 to 17 Higher.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened for January delivery at 21.60 i.e. 47 points lower on unfavourable Liverpool cables. There was some scattered buying at this level and prices improved to 21-74. at about 10-30 a.m. At this level again nervous bulls unloaded and values ruled easy being 21.70 at 12 a.m. In the later trading prices improved to 22419 on heavy short covering and the market closed at a net gain of 12 to 17 points.

Yesterday's improvements is more like a natural reaction after continued enormous long liquidation. Confidence in higher prices is impaired at the moment by favourable weather and believe further liquidation by the operators who missed the opportunity to liquidate in strong moments, will depress the market in the near future.

Locally, the market is entirely closed but Candy ruled steady at 445 but dropped to 441 at 3 p.m.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 13.

Cottonseed. Bombay Sept. Oct. shipment quoted £9: 0: 0

Cottonseed. Bombay, Sept. Oct. shipment sellers £12: 15: 0

Rapeseed. Toria, ton, Sept. Oct. shipment quoted £20: 0: 0.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 13.

Linseed, Calcutta, £17: 11: 3 Sept. Oct. shipment sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, £17: 11: 3 Oct|Nov. shipment sellers.

Linseed, La Plta, c i l f ton, £18: 10:0 Sept. Oct. shipment quoted.

Linseed, Bombay, £18: 10: 0 Sept. Oct. shipment quoted.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 13.

Linseed Oil, naked, London ewt. 30|10 1|2 Oct. Dec. delivery buyers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London ewt, 31|7 1|2 Jan|Apr. delivery buyers.

COFFEE.

New York, Sept. 13.

Coffee, Fair Rio. (No. 7 quality) Spot. 13.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 13.

Silver: Market quiet.

Spot	25-5|8
Forward	25-5|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 13.

Bar Gold, per oz. £4: 4: 11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 13.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-5|8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-5|16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-15|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 13.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.44-3|8
T. T Amsterdam on London	12.13-1|4
T T Brussels on London	34.91
T T Madrid on London	28.78
T T Milan on London	89.36
T T Berne on London	25.21
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.00

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 13.

Rozaria Santa Fe, per 63 lb. 51|6 Sept. Oct. shipment sellers

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. 50|6 Sept. Oct. shipment sellers.

Wheat South Australian, 52|6 Sept. Oct. shipment value.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, 52|6 afloat sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 13.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, e and f, Calcutta

September per cwt	15|-
Oct|Dec. per cwt.	15|1-1|2
Jan|March. per cwt	15|4-1|2
C and F. Bombay Oct. Dec.	15|3-1|4
C and F Karachi, Oct. Dec.	15|4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 13.

Para Rubber 1|3 Oct.Nov. Value.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 13.

October	21.88 plus 14
December	22.20 plus 16
January	22.19 plus 12
March	22.41 plus .16
May	22.52 plus .17
Middling Spot	22.10 plus .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 13.

October	21.87 plus .15
January	22.17 plus .16
Middling Spot	21.75 plus 15

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 13.

New York: 10-30 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	21.42
January	21.74
March	21.97
New York. Noon Call.	
October	21.70
January	....22.02
March	22.23
New Orleans 9 a.m.	.. ..
October	21.41
January	21.70
March	21.87

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Sept. 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	85,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	17,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

Scinde, Good	8.95
Scinde, Fully Good	9.15
Scinde, Fine	9.35
Bengal, Good	8.95
Bengal, Fully Good	9.15
Bengal, Fine	9.55
Oomra, Good	9.45
Oomra, Fully Good	9.70
Oomra, Fine	9.95
Broach, Good	9.80
Broach Fully Good	10.10
Broach, Fine	10.40

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

September	19.25
October	19.37
November	19.40
December	19.39
January	19.37
February	19.35
March	19.33
April	19.30
May	19.28
June	19.25
July	19.23
August	19.23
September	19.23
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot.	20.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

September	11.28—30
October	11.31—.29
November	11.33—29
December	11.37—.29
January	11.43—.28
February	11.42—.27
March	11.46—.27
April	11.43—.26
May	11.46—.26
June	11.40—.23
July	11.37—21
August	11.28—.21
September	11.17—.17
Middling Spot	11.67—65

SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 13.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C	20-1|4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	117-1|2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	10
National Bank	49-1|4
Eastern Bank	6-1|4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	87-3|8
Conversion Loan	75-1|8
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent	102-1|4
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	70
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent sterling Loan	70
Consols	54-1|4
War Loan 5 per cent	102-1|8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	93-1|4

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 13.

Demand Bills	485.87

BATLIBOIS ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE

The following candidates have passed the London Chamber of Commerce examination held in last May.

No. 1 Shah Chhotalal Harivallavedas Distinction in Book-keeping and Accountancy.

2. Shah Panachand Dhanraj Book-keeping and Accountancy.

3. Shende Yeshvnt Hari Distinction in Book-keeping and Accountancy.

4. Subramania Viswanath Book-keeping and Accountancy.

5. Telang Dattatraya Dasappa Book-keeping and Accountancy.

6. Thakur Purushottam Moreshshwar Book-keeping and Accountancy.

7. Vaidya Marahedrai Amritlal Book-keeping and Accountancy.

8. Balvalkar Gangaram Hari Book-keeping and Accountancy.

9. Bhatt Balubhai Pranshankar Book-keeping nd Accountancy.

10. Desai Kantilal Keshavlal Distinction in Book-keeping and Accountnacy.

11. Ebrahimbhoy Oosman H. Book-keeping and Accountancy.

12. Fonseca Martin D. Book-keeping and Accountancy.

13. Khot Krishnaji Rajaram Book-keeping and Accountancy.

Malva Bustomji Harjorji Book-keeping and Accountancy.

14. Malva Rustomji Harjorji Book-keeping and Accountancy.

15. Mehta Dinshah Shapoorji Book-keeping and Accountancy.

16. M. Varadarajulu Naidu Book-keeping and Accountancy.

17. Nanji Jehanbux Huttonji Distinction in Book-keeping and Accountancy.

18. Oka Mattatraya Mahadeo Book-keeping and Accountancy.

19. Pal Balwant Rai Distinction in Book-keeping and Accountancy.

20. Purchit Ganesh Laxman Book-keeping.

21. Took Mincoher Hormusji Distinction in Commercial Law. Book-keeping and Accountancy. and Commercial Law.

22. Tellang Shripad Bhavanirai Distinction in Foreign Exchange, nd Stock Exchnce (both). Commerce and Finance, Economics, Foreign Exchange, and Stock Exchange.

"THE INDIAN RADIO TIMES.

Now that Broadcasting is a present reality with us it is natural to have a journal to deal with news and questions of Radio interest. Such is the Indian Radio Times—a perky little paper which asks some perky questions as to licences—when are you getting out your licence?—When is Government getting out licences for radio sets in schools, villages and police stations?—when are the Native States to follow suit? and so on. The bulk of the little journal is made up of Indian and European programmes performed up to date which make interesting reading. The paper contains a neat little article on the scientific principle of wireless sound transmission and shows how a crystal set can be installed simply and at a very small cost.

YOUNG INDIA CONFERENCE SESSIONS

Mr. T. L. Vaswani writes:—

Dr. K. D. Shastri, M.D. of Delhi has kindly consented to preside at the second session of the Young India Conference to be held in Madras under auspices of the Bharat Yuwak Sangh, (Order of Young India) during Xmas this year. Dr. Shastri's election will be warmly welcomed by all those who know of these keen interest in the Youth Movement, and his great services in connection with the Physical Culture Institute stated by him in co-operation with Swami Anand, secretary of the Sangh in Rajpur a few months ago. The Institute has already become a vital centre of the Youth Movement, and imparted physical, mental, oral and spiritual education to young men. In connection with the Young India Conference, an All-India Physical Culture tournament to be presided over by Professor Ram Murti will be held and prizes given to winners. There will also be a convention of Physical Culture experts to evolve common system of Physical Culture suitable to the needs of India's young men. Young Men's Associations and institutes throughout the country are cordially invited to elect delegates to the Young India Conference. All correspondance on the subject may be made with Swami Anand, Secretary, Bharat Yuvak Sangha, (Order of Young India) Shakti Ashram Rajpur. (Dehra Dun.

"CHRONICLE" PARSI NEW YEAR NUMBER.

GUJARATI PRESS OPINIONS.

The "Bombay Samachar" writes:—Like some of the Parsi papers and journals our "English" contemporary, the "Bombay Chronicle" has issued a special number for the Parsi New Year. In this number articles written by non-Parsi writers, over and above those written by Parsi writers, have appeared, and they are such as to prove interesting and instructive to Parsis and non-Parsis alike. The well-known politician, Mr. S. Satyamurti, has written an article advocating the separation of religion from politics, adding that the communal tension of the past few years has convinced him that unless and until unity was achieved by Indians they would not only not get Swaraj but would not be fit to get it. Mr. Rustom P. Masani's article on the efforts of Akbar the Great in striving for achieving Hindu-Muslim unity serves us as a delicious reminder. The article from the pen of Mr. Ardeshir M. P. Karai on Parsi Journalism shows what part the Parsis have played and are still playing in the field of Indian journalism. Mr. Karai has at the very outset said that if in his short treatise he has not done due justice to all Parsi pressmen it would not be surprising. Other articles viz., on the Iron industry art, etc. are worth perusal. In this special number, there are not given "bewitching" and "alluring" photos, still out of those illustrations that are given therein there are several which are very historical and specimens of art. A few illustrations are also given, which show how the Parsis celebrate their New Year in devotion and merriment. We congratulate the Editor of "Bombay Chronicle" for turning out such a splendid number without any tom-toming.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED."

The "Jam-e-Jamshed" writes:—Our contemporary the "Bombay Chronicle" has published an illustrated Special Number in honour of the Parsi New Year. The frontispiece shows three Parsi children praying before the holy Fire-pan on the New Year day. In another illustration, Gandhiji, in wishing the Parsis a happy New Year, urges them to remember the "Daridra Narayan." Artices contributed from the pen of well-known writers are to be seen in the number. Dr. Jivanji Mody has written an article on Old Persia and Egypt. Mr. S. Satyamurti advises in his contribution to separate religion from politics. Mr. Rustomji P. Masani speaks on the Hindu-Muslim problem after reminding the readers of Akbar's regime. Mr. Fakirji Bharucha has discoursed on the present system of education, while an article is given on Parsi Journalism from the pen of Mr. A. M. Karai.

"SANJ VARTAMAN."

The "Sanj Vartaman" writes:—

The "Bombay Chronicle", founded by late Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta, has published its special Pateti Number priced at annas four, on the frontispiece of which a plain but appropriate and impressive illustration is given. At the outset a brief mesage from the Mahatma together with his latest photo is published, wishing the Parsi community a happy New Year, urging them not to forget "Daridra Narayan" while enjoying the New Year festivities. Several well-known writers have contributed their articles on various subjects. The well-known Parsi Oriental scholar, Dr. H. Jivanji Jamshedji Mody, has written a very readable article on ancient Persia and Egypt. Mr. Ardeshir M. P. Karai has written an article on "Parsi Journalism—the Pioneers of Printing Press." Mr. Fakirji Edulaji Bharucha in his article on education has pointed out the present defective system of imparting education and urging the need of immediate reforms, which will be read with interest. Moreover, several illustrations are included in the number. Besides the frontispiece which shows Parsi children praying to God on the New Year day, several more illustrations are included, giving an idea of the celebration of the festival. Photos of several writers also are given along with their articles.

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No less a traveller and celebrity than Dr. Rabindranath Tagore favours the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line over other steamship lines. Many other seasoned travellers endorse his preference. The secret of this popularity of the N. Y. K. is in the quality and liberality of their service and the superior organization which makes for comfort and efficiency. We have received an illustrated "Travel Bulletin" from them (one of the biggest Japanese shipping companies) which is full of items of travel interest. It contains reprints of two very entertaining articles from the pen of noted writers who speak appreciatively of the N. Y. K. as well as numerous notes and photographs describing places of interest in many parts of the world served by the Company's fleet of steamers.

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Gopalapuram, Via Kothapeta,

East Godavary Dist.

MR. JUSTICE JHAVERI HONOURED.

CONGRATULATIONS BY CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS' SCHOOL

To congratulate the Hon. Mr. Justice K. M. Jhaveri on his elevation to the High Court Bench, a gathering of the students, staff and electorate of the Chanda Ramji Girls' High School was held at the school premises, Girgaon Back Road. Among those present on the occasion were Mrs. Jhaveri, the secretaries of the school Prof. V G. Rao and Mr. Ratanlal, Mr. Hiralal Mansukhlal, solicitor and Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai.

The proceedings began with an interesting programme of songs, 'garba' and a court-scene from a Marathi play which was exquisitely staged.

Miss Navajbai Contractor, the Lady Superintendent, as welcoming Mr. Jhaveri, said that their congratulations to him, though late, were none the less sincere. She referred to his achievements in the Gujarati and Persian literature, and to his highly satisfactory work as the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court and now on the High Court Bench. The school was lucky in securing him as the chairman of its Managing Committee. She wished him a long life and a still more successful career.

Mr. S. K. Hathi then spoke on behalf of the staff. He said that the facilities that the school enjoyed were largely due to the efforts of Mr. Jhaveri, three responsible persons connected with the school had won recognition from the Government.

Miss N. N. Mehta a student, in a short speech in excellent English, said that Mr. Jhaveri was the fittest successor to the late Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah as the Chairman of the Managing Committee. They were fortunate in getting from the High Court Bench another sympathiser and supporter. Miss Savitri Daru also made a neat speech in Gujarati.

TRIBUTE TO MISS CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Jhaveri, in replying, thanked Miss Contractor and the staff for the pleasant function of the evening. He eulogised the signal services rendered by Miss Contractor to the cause of education. In his opinion she was sure to shine in whatever walk of life she chose to adopt.

A vote of thanks to the guests terminated the proceedings.

"OBEY CALL OF DUTY."

MR. B J DESAI'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

Addressing the students of the G. T. Boarding School, Gowalia Tank, Bombay, Mr. Balubhai J. Desai, Advocate, said in the course of his speech:—

I know full well that you all are youths, full of vigour, zeal and enthusiasm. Hot blood flows through your veins. You are too eager to assert your rights in every matter. Before you think of your rights you have to study your responsibilities. It is simply farce, to speak of freedom and rights when you are not prepared to discharge your duties in every day matters. In an institution like this, friends, the one thing that you have to bear in mind is to be obedient to 'the voice of duty' and pay due respect to discipline. Our India requires to-day youths fully disciplined and trained.

You have always to look to the bright side of things. If you act otherwise, it is of no loss to others but to yourselves. Friends, there are two things in the world which you have always to keep before your eyes. One is the spirit of admiration and the other is the sense of wonder. Blackie in his book 'Self-Culture' says, 'Cleanse your mind of the lack of the spirit of admiration and it will shine like a mirror.''

Friends, remember that all cannot be leaders. All cannot be great, but at the same time bear in mind that true greatness lies in knowing where you stand in society, and what duty you perform with regard to it. The spirit of admiration will evoke goodness in you from within. Always try to find out good in others. You should always knows that you are a gentleman and let it be your care to preserve that dignity.

The second quality of equal importance is to have a sense of wonder. How much happier would you have been if instead of dwelling upon the so-called wrongs, ill-treatments from the authority and the trifling woes of life, you had enjoyed so many strange objects, and phenomena in nature! If you fail to appreciate Nature, the flowers as says Gray will waste their sweetness on the desert air. He who has no sense of wonder is old, although he may appear for all external purposes a youth of twenty.

HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION IN NAGPUR.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF LEADERS FORMED

NAGPUR, Sept. 14.

Joint Conference of Hindus and Muslims convened by the Governor of the Central Provinces met this morning at Government House. It is understood the conference has decided to form a joint committee of leaders of Hindus, Muslims and other communities and Government officials to restore peace and goodwill in the city. The Hon. Sir S. M. Chitnavis, President, C. P. Legislative Council has been appointed convenor. It is further understood that Dr. Cholkar and Sir S. M. Chitnavis appealed to all including Government to adopt the policy of forget and forgive for want of which it will be very difficult to heal up wounded feelings and restore goodwill.—Free Press.

ROADS IN ASSAM TEA GARDENS

OBLIGATIONS ON PLANTATION OWNERS

SHILLONG, Sept. 13.

By thirty votes to twelve the Swarajist motion recommending to the Government of Assam that a Committee consisting of two members elected by the Assam branch of the Indian Tea Association, three non-officials elected by the Council from amongst members other than those representing the tea industry and one official nominated by Government be constituted to enquire into and prepare a list of all public foot-paths which had been existing for a long time and which were now included in the different tea gardens in Assam was carried. Upon the publication of this, tea garden proprietors and managers concerned would be required to open up all these footpaths twenty feet wide and keep them open for public use without any restriction. The mover of the resolution pointed out the grievances and difficulties of Indians passing by paths adjoining European tea gardens adding that in many instances they were insulted.

Col. Smiles resolution demanding a statement showing how Ministers had used their discretionary grants for 1926-27 was defeated by 22 votes to 13.—A. P.

THE WEATHER REPORT

UNSETTLED CONDITION IN PUNJAB

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

Widespread rain has fallen in Burma, and Northeast India. The weather remain slightly unsettled in the Punjab and light showers have occurred generally in the extreme North. Local thunder rain is again reported from the Western half of the peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal and local in Burma, Assam, Bihar, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and Mysore.

A few falls have occurred in Orissa, Central Provinces West, Kashmir, and North West Frontier Province.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair half an inch; Tavoy three-quarters; Amherst one; Mandalay two; Monywa one; Sibsagar one and a half; Cox's Bazaar, Narayanganj and Mymensingh a half Jessore, and Sagor Island one and a half; Darjeeling three-quarters; Balasore and Purnea a half; Gulmarg a quarter; Karwar one; Malegaon a half; Belgaum three; Aurangabad one and Chitaldrug a half.

Forecast:—An extension in the Peninsula.—A. P.

BRINDABAN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

WANTED MORE FUNDS

BRINDABAN, Sept. 12.

Mr. Narain Dass, Secretary of the Jumna Training and Town Improvement Association, Brindaban, wires:—

The Jumna Diversion at Brindaban commences an act of much needed restoration involving no sectarianism or communalism, but has not made that rapid progress which a prompt and steady response on the part of the Princes and the wider public should have warranted. The project is estimated by the experts of the Canal Department to cost five lakhs of rupees, has brought in the course of last two years only rupees one and a half lakh. The diversion has, therefore, been yet sectional and lacks permanency.

Under the supervision of the officers of the Canal Department the ghats were cleared of all silt to a depth of 12 feet, and a stream fifty feet wide is running along them. The main stream has considerably diverted towards the town, the crate bunds and spurs have stood their ground and the scheme has proved entirely feasible. But an area three miles long and about one mile wide has to be dealt with, and the main stream is to be entirely diverted to give permanency to the works. Brindaban in its present form owes so much to the Indian Princes who helped it to emerge from the jungle three centuries ago. Jaipur and Gwalior Durbars have each contributed Rs. 10,000. Many other Indian States have made generous contributions.

The flood is subsiding. The year's operations will cost more than a lakh of rupees. A deputation will soon visit the Indian States and important traders. May it be hoped that the Jumna Diversion will not be starved?

EUROPEANS AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CALCUTTA EUROPEAN ASSN. RESOLVE TO CONTEST

Calcutta, Sept. 13.

A resolution urging that the Calcutta branch of the European Association should interest itself in municipal elections by providing candidates where possible or supporting suitable ones in other cases was adopted at the general meeting of the Association to-night Sir Hubert Carr presiding.—A. P.

Information has been received that the social boycott of Muslims at Mehmadabad by the local Hindus has seriously affected the availability of food stuff for Muslims. It is understood that the Kaira Muslim Relief Committee has opened a cheap grain shop.—Free Press.

It is understood that the Nawab of Khairpur has appointed Agha Shair Qazalbash of Delhi as his state poet.—Free Press.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT

The following are extracts from the report of the Directors of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., to be submitted to the Shareholders' meeting which comes off on 24th instant at 4 p.m.

"Your Directors beg to submit herewith their Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ended the 30th June 1927.,

The net profits for the year under review, including the balance of Rs. 97,486-5-1 brought forward from last year's account amount to Rs. 13,04,063-4-7. In view of the serious dislocation of trade at Calcutta during the first five months of the financial year owing to grave riots in that city, the continued policy of the Railways of undercutting the rates for diverting the traffic from the sea to the rail route and having regard to the growing loss of our share in the export trade of the Malabar Ports in consequence of the increasing number of small steamers which meet the peculiar requirements of that trade, your Directors trust that the above result will be considered satisfactory. Out of the sum of Rs. 13,04,063-4-7, your Directors have set aside for.

Depreciation	4,30,000	0	0
Marine Insurance Fund	50,000	0	0
Income-Tax and Super-Tax	1,30,000	0	0
Bonus to Staff	30,000	0	0

Leaving a balance of Rs. 6,64,063-4-7 which your Directors recommend disposing off as follows:—

Dividend on 5,83,212 shares at the rate of Rupee One per share (free of Income Tax)	5,83,212	0	0
Balance to be carried forward	80,851	4	7
Total Rs.	13,04,063	4	7

Since the closing of the accounts on the 30th June 1927, the s.s. "Jalabala" was launched at Glasgow by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel to whom your Directors feel particularly grateful not only for performing the ceremony but for making an important pronouncement in the cause of Indian Shipping.

The Steam Tug "Jalabindu" was built during the year for work in the Cochin Harbour. The tug was delivered in Bombay on the 8th June 1927.

Two new steamers are now under construction at Glasgow for the Company, each of 8,000 Tons Deadweight. One Steam Launch for use on the Rangoon river is also under construction at Rangoon. They are expected to be delivered before the end of this year.

EDUCATION IN IDAR

MAJOR MEEK'S TRIBUTE TO MAHARAJA

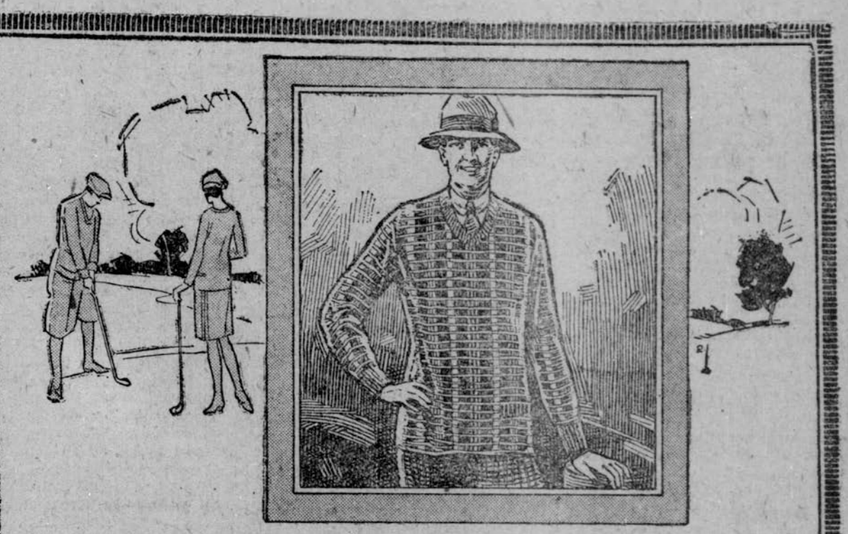
Major Meek, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, visited Idar on the 9th September in connection with the Prize distribution of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Idar, and in the course of his speech delivered on the occasion paid tribute to the forward policy of the Ruler in matters educational, specially to the efforts being made for the upliftment of the Bhil classes. The following is a summary of Major Meek's speech:—

I note with great pleasure the decision of the Darbar that a High School will be established. The State is a State of the country and of villages and possesses no large towns such as make particular demand for higher education. Nevertheless it is right that the Darbar should give facility for such higher education to those requiring it and its decision in this matter will be widely welcomed. I claim credit for the fact that the State has now its own complete control of its educational affairs in which formerly the Agency had concern, and I hope that under the new arrangements there will be a steady advance made. Much, however, cannot be immediately achieved, for educational facilities can only be extended as the financial position of the State permits; and the Jagirdars and the people must recognise this fact and learn to associate themselves with the Darbar in educational progress.

UPLIFTMENT OF BHILS.

I am glad to see reference made to the Bhils who form an important element in the population of the hilly thacts. The Bhils are still very backward but in Idar and neighbouring States there is strong evidence of advancement among them and I have found in my own special enquiries a steady progress in civilization among this primitive and attractive people who are gradually becoming more efficient husbandmen and taking to more settled life. I must express a hope that education to be imparted to them may not eradicate the good qualities they possess. Here I would refer to the good work done by the Christian Missionaries in Idar Bhil country and to the broad-minded attitude which has always marked the conduct of the Darbar in its relationship with this side of aducational activity.

The attention being given to the training of boy scouts and to physical drill and games is all to the good and I hope that these features will in future be strongly prominent in the eucational scheme. I would suggest to Maharaja Kumar Himmat Singh who has shown such keen interest in the State Infantry that these are subjects in which he is especially competent to take a controlling hand. I would ask the Darbar to keep a close watch on progress being made elsewhere in finding a right form of instruction for the purely rural schools.



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YESTERDAY'S RACING AT POONA

RAIN MARS SPORT

COED CANLAS ANNEXES BIG PRIZE.

A break in the weather made conditions for racing anything but pleasant at Poona yesterday. Heavy showers rendered the going heavy and it was not surprising that most of the results were contrary to expectation.

Moss's failure to win the Atlantic Stakes can be attributed to the fact that he laboured under a disadvantage in the soft going. Coed Canlas put up the best performance of his career in winning this important prize.

Mr. Heath did best amongst the owners bringing off a double through the medium of Bentoi and Mansoor Beg.

On the strength of a good display in Division II of the Seistan Plate the other day, Jalmood found some confident backing in the opening race of the day. Mr. Avasia's six-year old went one better this time and successfully held Belan at bay. Taimurlung who has disappointed in his recent essays, ran more up to the form he is known to possess and was a good third.

Najian failed to repeat a recent winning performance when he went under to Lucky Star in the other division. Mr. Patel's pony was a slightly warmer favourite than the winner who is a undoubtedly a horse of useful ability, but his recent running has not given much indication of his form.

P's and Q's a smart sprinting filly took the honours that were going in the Vauxhall Handicap. The daughter of Hermes made no mistake this time and had the well backed Sinhagad cleverly beaten. Miraj, owned by H. H. the Aga Khan, was a poor sort of third, but Vijaya Kumari could not cope with the weight she was asked to carry.

The Elgin Plate was won by Messrs. Heath and Bird's Bentoi, a good looking son of Santor, who has trained on fast in the last few weeks. Glen Tree running more generously of late was runner up and Knight's Cross another unreliable customer accounted for the others. Best backed here were Nougat, Purser and King's Yellow, but all failed.

Red Prince had a small following in the second division of the Bedouin Plate, but e defied a big weight and had a useful lot ell beaten. Mahfouz expected to figure rominently, was on the map. Mijbas was t at his best on a sticky course, but he ould be followed again.

The Kolhapur stable met with better luck the September Plate when Minority ught the chief official's eye. The gel ig had every assistance from Herbert d won with something to spare from nqueur and Tristan who shared a dead t for the second placing. Among the ten brigade figured Blyth Bachelor, a nt winner and Astre d'Or who was in very well backed.

he valuable Atlantic Stakes fell to Mr. N. Wadia through the medium of his l looking gelding Coed Canlas. A n favourite, Moss could only ma a third, but the great horse was by means disgraced. Had former condi prevailed, he should have enhanced an ady brilliant record with another tri n. Inconspicuous for the greater par one journey the son of African Star ished with a rare trust which brought hclose on Coed Canlas and Darial II were always in the van.

king the most of a favourable weight nbviously at home in the mud, Portsoy wthe Aga Samshuddin Plate for Mr. E Woodstock II and Ulster Ally also fing on the map. The absence of Go Quest, L. S. D. and Vesington Pla nebbed the race of much of its promi interest.

soor Beg's better class enabled him to re the sports in Bedouin Plate, Divis I. The champion chestnut had all thehysical advantages and ploughed thn the mud with a will while the othfloundered hopelessly. Some Surprise wasain in the money and has ardently ek form.

T. BEYRUT PLATE. (Division I.).

Dista 1 mile.

Wer, Rs. 2,500, second, Rs. 750; thire. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Clast.

Mr. B. Avasia's JALMOOD (9-2), Hd 1
Mr. A. Fatah's BELAN (8-13) Reid 2
Mr. Jabalia's TAIMURLUNG (8-1) Mo 3
Mr. M. Khairaz's Kurdistan (7-5) Ha e 4

Alo an:—Ferdinand (9), Amood (8-12), oscoff (8-10), Faithful (8-6), Hun (8-6), Orange Blossom (8-5), Ahyi (12), Fairdoss (7-9), Kadoor Beg (7-8) and Detective (8-12).

All s.

Thae:—Detective took in the role of pa ker and led Amood, Humorous, and Fa Kurdistan started slowly. For six fogs there was no change but nearing the bend Amood went ahead with Kadoor Beg and Jalmood in chase. A nice race home saw Jalmood get the better of Belan who at one time looked like winning. Taimurlung came late to secure a minor placing.

Won by neck, 1 length, 1|2 length.

Time:—1 min. 52 2-5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 27-8 for win and Rs. 15, Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 38-8 for places.

Second tote Rs. 15-8 for win, and Rs. 9, Rs. 18 and Rs. 17-8 for places.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. (Division II.). Distance—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Akbarali and Seth Kimatrai's LUCKY STAR (8-13) M. Hoyt ... 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's NAJIAN (8-10) Barnett 2
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's HAZAL (8-7) Townsend 3
Mr. S. H. Mashal's Cheerio (7-13) Howell 4

Also Ran:—Hoojaz (9-0), Sabiq (8-13), Telafar (8-6), Maneck Beg (8-5), Mashalla (8-3), Sultan Beg (8-2), Amaara (7-13), Hishan (7-11), Moosaad (7-6), and Zoolfakar (7-3).

All ran.

The Race:—Telafar shot out from the barrier to show the way to Najian, Mashalla and Hoojaz. In the next furlong, the last named assumed command and there was no change among the others. Lucky Star always held a good position in the bunch. At the half-way Telafar, Cheerio Sabiq and Najian was the order of the leading division. Najian commanded the held as they entered the straight, but could not hold the challenge of the strongly finishing Luck Star.

Won by a neck; 1|2 length, head.

Time:—1 min. 53 2|5 seconds.

Favourite:—Najian.

First tote paid Rs. 38-8 for win, and Rs. 20, Rs. 16, and Rs. 45-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 22-8 for win, and Rs. 11, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 28 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Saleh.

THE VAUXHALL HANDICAP. Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III. which have not won a flat race in India.

Mr. G. D. Shuttleworth's P'S AND Q'S (8-2) Burn 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's SINHADAD (8-9) Herbert 2
H. H. Aga Khan's MIRAJ (8-12) Walker 3
Mr. Eve's Philippa of Hainault (7-9) C. Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Vijiya Kumari (9-4), Salt See (8-9), Georgina (8-4), and Stung Again (7-4).

Not Run:—Nougat (8-11) and Royal Bride (8-8).

The Race:—The race was run in a shower of run, Sinhagad went to the front early with P's and Q's, Vijay Kumari, Philippa of Hainault in pursuit. Sinhagad had a big advantage around the turn, but in the run home was collared by P's and Q's who won by a short margin after an exciting struggle.

Won by a head, 8 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 17 1|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 60 for win, and Rs. 18, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 34 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 28 for win, and Rs. 8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 26 for places.

Winner trained by R. Bence.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Messrs. Heath and Bird's BENTOI (7-11) Harding 1
Mr. Eve's GLEN TREE (8-7) Ritchie 2
Mr. Moosa bin Hossein's KNIGHT'S CROSS (7-10) H. McQuade 3
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaja's Shiva Kumari (9-3) Orrel 4

Also Ran:—Purser (9-12), Golden Wattle (9-4), Cailis (9-3), Blink Boy (7-13), Nougat (9-1), Poet's Dream (8-13), King's Yellow (8-6), Tres Facele (8-0), Tossup (8-0), Charles William (7-10).

Not Run:—Jovial William.

The Race:—The early running was made by Poet's Dream, Glen Tree Charles William and Nougat, Bentoi always going well. Poet's Dream retired after seven furlongs. Glen Tree and Nougat brought them round. Near home Bentoi came with a rattle to dispiace Glen Tree who looked like prevailing.

Favourite:—Purser and Nougat.

First tote paid Rs. 68 for win, Rs. 20-8, Rs. 45-8, and Rs. 29 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 33-8, for win, Rs. 10, Rs. 19 and Rs. 13 for places.

Winner trained privately.

THE BEDOWIN PLATE. (Div. II). Winner Rs. 2,500, second, Rs. 750, third, Rs. 500. Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. K. A. Rehman's RED PRINCE (9-5), ... Orrell 1
Messrs. M. Shaff Kazrani's MAHFOUZ (8-5), ... Spackmann 2
Mr. A. Abbas' MUSAL (7-10), H. McQuade 3
Mr. G. Ardeshir's Red Flag (9-0) Morris 4

Not Run:—Roscoff, Andhra Valley, Maneck Beg, Kandinava.

Also Ran:—Sinnan 9-0, Noor-ul-Mulk 8-11, Salonic 8-5, Mijbas 8-2, Malikizaman 8-4, Weldon 7-12, Dawood 7-6.

The Race:—Salonic made a slow beginning Noor-ul-Mulk showed up for a while Red Flag soon went ahead with Weldon Mahfuz and Musal, Red Flag's strides began to shorten at the distance where Red Prince came through to score easilyz

First tote paid Rs. 138 for win, and Rs. 52, Rs. 19|8, and 33 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 100 for win, and Rs. 25; Rs. 9|8 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE. 1 1|4 miels.—Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. Handicap for Horses in Class II.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's MINORITY (8-5), ... Herbert 1
Mr. Eve's VAINQUEUR (7-11),) Ritchie) Messrs. Heath and Bird's TRISTAN (8-7 ..... Hardinge) Deadheat 2
Mr. Eve's Taalat Bey (9-1), ... Brace 4

Not Run:—Chrysolite, Krishna Kumari, Coq A L'Ane Polychrome.

Also Ran:—Blyth Bachelor 8-3, Tycho 8-9; Astre D'Or 8-7, Radha Uiari 7-4, Bridgman 8-3, Cuckoo 8-2.

The Race:—Cuckoo had his head on front for a brief spell. Minority soon assumed command and raced slightly clear of Cuckoo. Astre D'Or and Blyth Bachelor, Minority continued in the run to the end easily stalling the challenge of Vainqueur and Tristan who could not be separated.

Won by a neck, dead heat 1 length. Time —2 min. 16 secs.

Favourite :—Minority.

First tote paid Rs. 35 for win, and Rs. 18, Rs. 36 and Rs. 23 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 24 for win, and Rs. 11, Rs. 17|8, and Rs. 9|8 for places.

Winner trained by Shripath.

THE ATLANTIC STAKES. 1 1|4 miles.—Winner, Rs. 30,000; second, Rs. 10,000; third, Rs. 5,000 and 5,000 to nominator of the winners. For 3 and 4 years old.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's COED CANLAS (8-12), ... Morris 1
H. H. Aga Khan's DARIAL II. (9-5), ... A. C. Walker 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's MOSS (9-5), Barnett 3
Mr. Eve's Hotstuff (7-13), Ritchie 4

Not Run:—Astre D'Or, Gamyros, Flying Steve, Pride of Priestown, Galant Gael.

Also Ran:—Heera Mahal 8-12, Wild Argosy 9-1, John Clanchy 9-1, Iron Guard 9-1, Shivanivas 8-12, Gangasagar 7-13.

The Race:—Heera Mahal gave much trouble at the gate. Quickest into his stride was Hotstuff. Prominent in the first few furlongs were Heera Mahal and Darial II at the "six" Heera Mahal held the lead Coed Canlas and Wild Argosy raced well in the bunch and John Clanchy slowly away now fourth or fifth Moss was inconspicuous at this stage Heera Mahal, John Clanchy and Darial went in the fron line at the turn. Below the distance Coed Canlas joined the leaders and went on to win easily Moss made up ground in characteriste fashion, but was too late to catch the first two.

Won by 1 1|2 length, Head. 3 lengths time.—

Favourite:—Moss.

First tote paid Rs. 63 for win, and Rs. 17|8: Rs. 25 and Rs. 15|8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 38|8 for win, and Rs. 8|8, Rs. 11. and Rs. 7 for places.

Winner trained by Major Molony.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDDIN PLATE. 7 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000. Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr. Eve's PORTSOY (7-11), ... C. Hoyt 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's WOODSTOCK (8-7) ..... Bowley 2
Mrs. C. N. Wadia's ULSTER ALLY (8-8), ... Morris 3
Messrs. Begmahomed Ismail's French Briar (8-0), ... Ashwood 4

Not Run:—L. S. D. Golden Quest, Vesington Planet.

Also Ran:—Affable 9-0, Melesigenes 8-8, Stone Marten 8-3, Henri 7-6.

The Race—Henri dwelt. Portsoy immediately went ahead followed by Woodstock II. and Ulster Ally. Portsoy was never headed and won easily from Woodstock II.

Favourite:—Ulster Ally.

First tote paid Rs. 81|8 for win, and Rs. 15; Rs. 12 and Rs. 12 for paces.

Second tote paid Rs. 43 for win, and Rs. 7-8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 6 for places.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000 A handicap for Arabs in Class I and II.

Mr. Heath's MANSOOR BEG (9-2), A. C. Walker 1
Mr. Eve's SOME SURPRISE (7-10) A. Hoyt 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's ZULU (7-8) Purtoo singh 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ballard (7-11) Herbert 4

Not run: Robert, Jodi, Amalfi, Khataf.

Also ran: Sanatogen 8-7, Ghazuwan 8-7, Hamond 7-11, Bucknell 8-5, Amin 8-1, Arab Prince 7-10, Gosub 7-7, Selman 7-6.

The race: Colours were undistinguished in the failing light. Ballard and Amin were in the run with Mansoor Beg lying third. Mansoor Beg attended by Some Surprise and Zulu came around first. The final run to the judges box saw the first named easily assert his superiority, the other pair finishing in the order named.

Won by 2 1|2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time 25 2|5 seconds

1st Tote paid Rs. 152 for win and Rs. 38, Rs 24|8, and Rs. 69 for places

2nd Tote paid Rs. 71|8 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 14|8, Rs. 34 for places.

Winner trained privately.

THEFTS IN FURNITURE MERCHANTS' SHOPS

EIGHT PERSONS ARRESTED

Some systematic thefts were being committed in the shops of two big furniture merchants of Chakla Street, Messrs. Jaferalli, R. Janmohomed and Messrs. Allabux Somji Doss and Sons. It appears that though the thefts were being committed since about 12 months, they remaining unnoticed generally. Before 3 months however they had found that some thefts had occurred and had lodged their complaints with the police. On 8th instant a servant of Mr. Jaffarali was sent on a round in the Chor Bazar. There he found that one Fidahusen and one Abdulla Kader Esmail were selling handles of cupboards and drawers which were a part of the stolen properties. These two persons were arrested by the police They mentioned the name of one Abdulla Janoo who had got with him some articles of brass fittings, crockery, English tiles and two chairs. The complainants identified the goods as their property. This Abdulla Janoo gave some information whereupon Ballo Baboo, a polisher employed by these shops, was arrested by by the police in Durgadevi Cross Lane at Duncan Road. It was alleged that Ballo was committing thefts from these shops when he was in service of these merchants and that even after leaving their service, he had continued his operations by breaking open windows.

The Police have now recovered stolen property worth about rupees four thousand and they expect to recover some more articles yet. They have until now arrested already eight persons in this case.

FATAL BURNS.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday morning touching the death of Bhau Joti, (35), who succumbed to the burns he sustained in the Development Department, Dispensary at Colaba, while sealing spirit drums on Tuesday evening.

Dr. Moreshwar N. Karmarkar in his evidence said the deceased was a Dressing Boy in the dispensary. It was his duty also to seal the spirit drums. The witness described the process of sealing and said he heard an explosion in his room at about 4 p.m. and on rushing to the scene he found the deceased's clothes on fire. The deceased told witness that while sealing spirit drums, his clothes caught fire. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries soon after admission.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PROPOSED FILMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

BOMBAY CINEMA MEN CONFER.

Considerable interest appears to have been evinced by the Bombay Cinema films trades-people and the proprietors of Cinema Theatres by the statements of late appearing in the Press to the effect that the Government of India have under consideration the appointment of a Committee to investigate into the question of cinema films shown in India. It seems such a Committee has already been appointed with Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar as Chairman. Nothing definite is known as yet as regards the terms of reference etc., upon which the Committee will proceed to investigate, nor as regards its personnel. The Bombay Cinema and Theatres Trade Association held a discussion of the question as a whole at a meeting of their members recently.

Rao Saheb Chunilal G. Munim, President of the Association, at the outset made a strong appeal to the members to stand by the Association and exorted them to make the existing Association a living power in the Trade. He then explained at some length the existing methods of Government Censorship of all films shown in India, and endeavoured to meet criticism which branded the American pictures as subversive of morals and religion. He, for one was glad that the Government were appointing a Committee on a question of such importance, alike to the Trade and the people, and welcomed it as an opportunity to put their case before the Government and the public at large. He also promised to offer some very tentative suggestions and explanations at the proper time.

Mr. Rustomj C. N. Bharucha, Hony. Secretary of the Association, insisted that the interests of the Trade would be greatly imperilled unless their Association demanded from the Government of India a fair representation of the Trade on the proposed Committee.

Mr. Maneklal of the Krishna Cinema insisted on strong leadership. Mr. Engineer of the Precious Cinema endorsed the remarks of the previous speakers.

Ultimately, Mr. Kuka of Globe Theatres Ltd., Calcutta, proposed a resolution requesting Government to appoint Rao Saheb Cunilal G. Munim, J. P. a member of their proposed Committee, as a representative of the films Trade, and authorising the Secretary to take all steps to carry the resolution into effect. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

RUGBY.

ALL-INDIA TOURNEY.

PRINCE OF WALES'S VOLUNTEERS IN FINAL.

Wednesday's semi-final between the Prince of Wales's Volunteers and the Bombay Gymkhana "A" resulted in a sensational win for the former by eight points to five. Bombay were the more scientific team, but the general fitness and persistence of the soldiers told and they were able to snatch a narrow victory in the closing stages of the game. Fortune vacillated between the two sides, first one taking the lead, then the other. In the first half Cross scored a fine drop-goal for the Volunteers and at the interval they led by 4 points. Soon after the re-start a brilliant three-quarter movement on the part of Bombay resulted in Hodgson running over to score behind the posts and Hopkins added the extra points with his kick. In the closing stages Tetlow kicked a magnificent drop-goal and gave the Volunteers the lead which they retained to the end.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (2 drop goals) 8 points.

Bombay Gym. "A" (1 goal) 5 points.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers:—Griffiths; Cox, Gunning, Cross and Tetlow; McLonghlin and McQuade; Palmer, Chadwick, Dempsey, Hodgson, Birch, Burgess, Cain and Noonan.

Bombay Gym. "A":—Watson; Hodgson, Hopkins, Payne and Jagoe; Herd-White and Trevor-Robinson: Cockram, Boyle, Stack, Broadhurst, King, Monkhouse, Anderson and Mills.

Referee:—J. E. Moir.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Semi-final:—Madras vs. Calcutta.

COMRADE USMANI WELCOMED

TRIBUTE TO HIS ACTIVITIES

Under the auspices of the Communist party of India, a well-attended public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, on Wednesday evening, to welcome Comrade Shaukat Usmani back from prison after four years' rigorous imprisonment. It will be remembered in this connection that along with Mr. Dange and two other Comrades, Mr. Shaukat Usmani was convicted in that motorious case known as "The Cawnpore conspiracy case." At the meeting Messrs. Jogalekar, Dange, Nimbkar and Mirajkar spoke in praise of Comrade Usmani and Mr. P. Spratt presided.

Introducing Mr. Usmani to the audience, Mr. Jogalekar declared that Mr. Usmani had not committed the crime with which he had been charged. In the opinion of the speaker, the incarceration of comrade Usmani gave an impetus to his life-mission.

A STUBBORN FIGHTER.

Comrade Dange described Mr. Usmani as a stubborn fighter against capitalism. Continuing Mr. Dange told the audience that Mr. Usmani had been to Moscow to study the Russian revolution. He had studied Bolshevism in the land of its origin and therefore he was in a better position to explain to them what it exactly stood for. Mr. Usmani, the speaker added, was unfortunately suffering from tuberculosis and was not in a fit position to make his reply.

Mr. Nimbkar briefly narrated the history of the Cawnpore conspiracy case and informed the audience that Comrade Usmani had become homeless having been expeled from the Bikaner State. Mr. Mirajkar offered fraternal greetings to the guest on behalf of the Workers' and Peasants' party.

HIS LIFE MISSION.

In a short speech, Comrade Usmani thanked the citizens of Bombay for the kind reception they had given him. Continuing he assured them that there was nothing like a Bolshevik agency in India. He said he had been to Russia to make a first-hand study of the revolution. It was never his intention to start any revolutionary propaganda in India. Coming to his convictions, he said that he had given himself to a cause and he was ever ready even to die for that cause.

The occasion of this public meeting was availed of by the oranisers to pass a resolution condemning the action of the British Government in cancelling the passport of Comrade Saklatvala at the instigation of the Government of India.

A vote of thanks to the president brought the proceedings to a close.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Communist Party of India condemns emphatically and in scathing terms the monstrous action of the British Government in cancelling the passport of Comrade Saklatvala, for India, at the instigation of the Government of India.

This meeting also condemns the action of British Imperialism in obstructing the growth of every Liberation movement of the Oppressed by restricting the activities of the militant workers and leaders of such movements.

FANASWADI AFFRAY

On Tuesday night an affray took place at Fanswadi between people belonging to two brothels when one Choonilal Foolchand stabbed on the back and neck. It was alleged that a person called Sitaram had stabbed him. This Sitaram was tracked down and arrested by the Police yesterday.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Rugby: Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 16.

Rugby: Charity Match, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Corporation. 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

Rugby: Final, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Maloja" at Aden.

THE KOJA KHAN MAHOMED HABIBBHAI SCHOOL.

A special meeting of the above named Society will take place on Friday, the 16th at 9 B. T. when Mr. M. U. Hanafee will deliver a lecture on "Good Manners" while Mr. H. S. Rubens, M.A., will preside and Mr. A. K. Sheikh will also speak on the subject.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday, the 16th instant, at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

MUNSHI GIRDHARILAL PIYARELAL JAIN EDUCATIONAL FUND

The Report for the year 1923-27 of the above institution of Delhi is as under:—

"The Fund was founded in 1923 by Lala Piyare Lal, Advocate and ex-Member, Legislative Assembly, with a sum of Rs. 30,000 which has ever since been kept in the fixed deposit of the Punjab National Bank Ltd., Delhi. The interest Rs. 9,074-5-11 on the amount till the 30th June 1927 has been realized. A sum of Rs. 3,638-2-0 has been spent on scholarships to some 12 students during the period, while 8 boys have graduated at the sole expense of the Fund There is a net balance of Rs. 35,436-3-11 with the Fund till date.

The trustees invite applications from the deserving Jain students for 8 scholarships which shall be awarded this year to the students of the degree classes. The application forms can be had from the Hony. Secretary which should reach him not later than the 15th of October 1927.

A GRUESOME FIND.

DEAD CHILD IN A BUNDLE

On Tuesday at about 10 a.m. Ladubai, a sweeper woman, was doing her duty at Cannaught Road, when she came across a bundle. On opening the bundle she found the dead body of a newly born female child which was in a highly decomposed condition. The police removed the body to the morgue, where the Coroner's jury were unable to express opinion in regard to the cause of death owing to the highly decomposed state of the body.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HINDU SABHA

The following sums were received by the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha as contributions towards the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund:—

Hindu Maha Sabha, Delhi, Rs. 4,000; Raja Narayandas Bansilal, Bombay, Rs. 2,000; Seth Rameswardasji Birla, Bombay, Rs. 1,000; Pleaders Bar Association, Karimganj (Sylhet), Rs. 50; Swami Brahmanandji, Bombay, Rs. 25; A. V. Vaukatachalam, Bellari (Burma), Rs. 20; Ramkrishna Jailor, Sibi (Baluchistan), Rs. 15; Mulramji, Allahabad, Rs. 10; D. P. Joshi, Bombay, Rs. 10 P. S. Fernandes, Bombay, Rs. 5; Bhagmalji, Gondia, Rs. 5; K. Barooch, Jamagurihat, Rs. 5.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	September 14.
Previous Closing Rate	22.19
To-day's Opening Rate	22.40
Difference	+.21
To-day's Closing Rate	22.67
Difference	+.48

LIVERPOOL.

	September 14.
Previous Closing Rate	11.43
To-day's Opening Rate	11.72
Difference	+.29
To-day's Closing Rate	11.62
Difference	+.19
Broach Expectation	450

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	September 14.
Silver Ready	27 9 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	25 9 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market—Quiet.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1927.

RESERVE BANK DEBACLE.

The adjournment motion in the Assembly was virtually a vote of censure and it was a foregone conclusion that it would be carried. There were some waverers, including most Congress members who were wondering whether such a motion was really necessary. But when it was actually moved they had no other alternative than to support it. All non-official parties supported it and no speech betrayed the least sign of ill-temper or vindictiveness. The Assembly deeply felt the affront offered to it by Government and has gracefully protested against it. Every supporter of the motion studiously exonerated the Finance Member from any direct blame for the affront. Though the censure was technically directed against the Government of India, it was clear from the outset that the party really aimed at was on the other side of the Suez Canal. Owing to limitations of procedure both the Assembly and the Government of India missed an excellent opportunity of vindicating the important constitutional principle of Indian financial autonomy against the encroachments of the Secretary of State. The self-abnegation of the Government of India may be commendable from the point of view of discipline but it injures India quite as much as if the Government had been party to the Secretary of State's intriguing tactics. The same remark applies to the relations between the Finance Member and Government in this matter. His speech on the adjournment motion was inexplicable and concealed a great deal more than it expressed, though in some respects it was charmingly facetious. In parts it had all the enigmatic qualities of the Delphic Oracle. He said: "Government had not withdrawn the Bill." The words were greeted with laughter. The House must have thought. "Whoever said that it was the Government of India that was responsible for the withdrawal?" He said again that the impression in the House that they had an affront was "unauthorised and possibly inaccurate." Artful language may conceal much but sometimes the screen is too thin.

The only point that is fairly clear in the Finance Member's speech is that the Bill is not withdrawn but that its further consideration is postponed. The position is somewhat intriguing. According to the Standing Orders, as Mr. Chamanlal pointed out, the Bill having been practically withdrawn would automatically lapse after the close of this session. But the official benches cried "no" at this remark. The Finance Member's own words were: "The original Bill had been considerably modified and so the Government of India wanted time to consider the exact bearings and implications and arrive at any alternative results if possible. . . ." Government were within their rights in postponing further consideration of the Bill in order that when it was brought forward again there might be such an atmosphere where progress was likely to be made instead of the present conditions in which there was a possibility of a breakdown of the Bill." If Government were not capable of quick comprehension of the "exact bearings and implications" of the modifications of the original Bill, why did they accept some of the modifications? Besides, it is unfair to quarrel with the "present conditions in which there was the possibility of a break-down of the Bill." Conditions in the Assembly were never more conducive to a compromise and Government cannot be right in acting on the bare presumption of a break-down before there is actually a breakdown. It is unnecessary to speculate what sort of Bill the Government of India may be permitted to bring forward some time when its exact implications have dawned upon all the authorities concerned. But Government have ill disguised the fact that they have been let down and their subservience has ended in injury and insult to the Assembly. It is a brazen-faced view, held by the "Times" and some other vested interests, that politicians have wrecked the Bill. In the first place there was never a real impasse to justify such an insinuation. Secondly, the Bill, with the modifications accepted by Government, was withdrawn not through a fear that it would be wrecked but through a fear that it would be carried.

A SCATHING EXPOSURE.

"I say, therefore, if your message is that your youth are not willing to co-operate, to work and take their rank according to their merits in the Indian Army, then tear off the Declaration of 1917, and say to the people of India that we are here to rule by might." This was the warning Mr. Jinnah gave to England in his spirited, bold and straightforward exposition in the Assembly debate on Dr. Moonje's resolution in regard to the rapid Indianisation of the Army. This is, indeed, a timely warning and if the authorities in England refuse to take it, they will be solely to blame for the acute discontent in India which their policy of vacillation and humbug is sure to create. The debate on Dr. Moonje's resolution provided ample opportunity for the non-official elected Indian members of the Assembly to express in scathing terms their condemnation of the Government policy of delaying consideration of the Skeen Committee's recommendations. Their unworthy tactics in refusing publication of the evidence of the Sub-Committee over which Mr. Jinnah presided were fully exposed during the debate, and the official spokesman had no defence whatever to make in this regard except to assert that the evidence was private, an assertion which Mr. Jinnah promptly denied. The refutation completely silenced the Government and made them look both foolish and guilty. Mr. Jinnah tore to shreds Colonel Crawford's difficulty about British youth not accepting the social conditions in India. Asked what were those social conditions, the gallant Colonel could only specify that they were "living in mess", to which Mr. Jinnah made the pointed addition "and in drink." But India must not for a moment stand this nonsense of her programme of Indianisation in the army being made dependent upon the caprice of British youth. She is entitled to have her own sons trained in the art of defending their own country and she can no more be fooled by vague phrases like the danger of making "risky experiment" in a hurry. The weakness of the Government case was to be found in their being driven to trot out only this argument and in their unwillingness to challenge a division.

BRITISH JUSTICE ?

Imagine a British I.C.S., walking alone nearly at dead of night and finding some Indians coming from behind in a motor car and deliberately trying to run over him. Imagine next the Britisher stepping aside but the Indians assaulting him and throwing him into the nearest tank. One can possibly imagine all this, but can one imagine the fury and uproar that would follow the incident? Yet, as a matter of fact, as alleged by the "A. B. Patrika," an incident did occur in Rajashahi in Bengal, exactly like the one narrated above, but with this difference that the assailants were British and their victim was an Indian, Mr. Kirpalani, I.C.S., Assistant Magistrate of Rajshahi. And not a leaf has stirred in the official air. It appears that Mr. Kirpalani is a member of the local European Club by virtue of his being an I.C.S., but is an eye-sore to the European members as, being a man of ample means, he lives in fine style. It is said that they often tried to humiliate him, but were treated by him with silent contempt. Enraged, some of them assaulted him in the manner mentioned above saying, "we want to teach you manners." Mr. Kirpalani escaped being drowned as the tank was shallow. In his drenched condition he saw the District Magistrate and lodged a complaint But that officer, after sitting mum over the affair for two weeks he coolly told Mr. Kirpalani that he was under the influence of drink on that night and he should apologise to his assailants. This was truly a limit. Knowing what was what, Mr. Kirpalani appealed to the Governor, but though more than a month has passed since, nothing has been heard of the case. Evidently attempts are being made to hush up the matter. But it will take a great deal to hush up what, if the facts as alleged by the "Patrika" are true, can only be described as a cowardly and wanton outrage. If Mr. Kirpalani fails in his case—British justice has its notorious vagaries—he will share the sympathy of all his countrymen. If he allows himself to be brow-beaten, he will share the humiliation of those very countrymen.

ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION.

The discussion which followed Mr. Henriques' speech, at the recent meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association, on the methods of tuition in architecture in India and England, indicates the necessity for immediate and impartial investigation of the specific problems and conditions which affect the nation's evolution in architecture. The instructive comments evoked by the indistinctly connected and, more or less, abstract observations of the lecturer should be sufficiently suggestive of the true feelings, hitherto inarticulate, of the members of the Association. They are no longer inclined to be spoon-fed. The desire for higher standards in architecture and the sympathy for Indian architects must now submit to practical tests. Mr. King, rightly, expected the lecturer to demonstrate the manner in which what was right and correct in England was not necessarily so in India. Mr. Shroff also called for precise information from the lecturer. It is to be hoped Mr. Henriques would, as Mr. King suggested, answer more satisfactorily the question on a future occasion than he did. Mr. Shroff's candid discussion of questions of vital importance to architects, present and prospective, was praiseworthy in spirit and courage. His questions were clear and emphatic. Why was the Indian student the subject of unfair discrimination at the hands of the Royal Institute of British Architects in London? Was his mentality inferior to that of the student in England? Was not an Education Board, similar to the one controlled by the Institute in London, a necessity also for the Association? It should be, he suggested, the duty of the proposed Board in India to guide the architectural education which at present appeared to him to be "in the hands of one individual." Professor Batley, responsible for the tuition in architecture at the School of Art, explained the difficulties experienced by the school authorities, assured the members that the tuition was not "a one man's show" and invited the co-operation of all those in the city interested in architecture. Professor Batley's explanation was pertinent and his invitation for co-operation necessary and laudable. Only, he ought not to have omitted the specific invitation to a committee representative of the Association. That was, we are inclined to believe, an oversight on the part of the Professor Batley. There should be really no difficulty in establishing co-operation between the School and the Association. It must, however, be realised that it is the Department of Public Instruction that is responsible for the policy of architectural instruction in the school.

Mr. Bharucha, President of the Association, is, we know, aware of the feeling of the members and the hardships of the students. It is, therefore, only right that he should take the initiative on behalf of the Association for helpful suggestion to the Department. Mr. Bharucha favours the idea of the Education Board for the Association. Probably, that will be an accomplished fact soon after the Association changes its name and extends its scope as an "Indian Institute of Architects." It is, however, not necessary or advisable to miss the present opportunity for the demand from the Department of Public Instruction for a clear enunciation of its policy about architectural instruction in the School.

MISS MAYO'S BOOK.

INDIA "HOME OF STARK WANT."

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

III*

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle")

In my last article, I showed how Miss Mayo had been guilty of suppression of all evidence which was not favourable to her theory. The fact is she has adopted the Imperialist Anglo-Indian's theory and has even outdone him in special pleading. It is necessary to refresh people's memory by citing the evidence to the contrary:—

THORNTON'S "DESCRIPTION OF ANCIENT INDIA."

"Ere yet the Pyramids looked down upon the valley of the Nile.—when Greece and Italy, those cradles of European civilisation, nursed only the tenants of a wilderness,—India was the seat of wealth and grandeur. A busy population had covered the land with the marks of its industry; rich crops of the most coveted productions of Nature annually recorded the toil of husbandmen; skilful artisans converted the rude produce of the soil into fabrics of unrivalled delicacy and beauty; and architects and sculptors joined in constructing works, the solidity of which has not, in some instances, been overcome by the evolution of thousands of years.....The ancient state of India must have been one of extraordinary magnificence."

RHYS DAVIDS IN BUDDHIST INDIA:—RE-ANCIENT INDIA.

"There was security; there was independence,—there were no landlords and no paupers." The mass of the people "held it degradation to which only dire misfortune would drive them, to work for hire." Add to these facts, that "there was little, if any, crime."

INDIA REFORM PAMPHLET No. IX, 1853, LONDON:—

"We found the people of India, it is said, abject, degraded, false to the very core.....The most indolent and selfish of our own governors have been models of benevolence and beneficence when compared with the greatest of the native sovereigns. The luxurious selfishness of the Moghul Emperors depressed and enfeebled the people. Their predecessors were either unscrupulous tyrants or indolent debauchees .....Having the command of the public press in this country and the sympathy of the public mind with us, it is an easy task thus to exalt ourselves at the expense of our predecessors. We tell our own story and our testimony is unimpeachable, but if we find any thing favourable related of those who have preceded us, the accounts we pronounce to be suspicious. We contrast the Moghul conquest of the fourteenth century with the 'victories, mild and merciful progress of the British arms in the East in the nineteenth'. But if our object was a fair one, we should contrast the Mussalman invasion of Hindusthan with the contemporaneous Norman invasion of England —the characters of the Mussalman sovereigns with their contemporaries in the West—their Indian wars of the fourteenth century with our French wars or with the Crusades; the effect of the Mohammadan conquest upon the character of the Hindu with the effect of the Norman conquest upon the Anglo-Saxon—when 'to be called an Englishman was considered as a reproach—when those who were appointed to administer justice were the fountain of all iniquity, when magistrates whose duty it was to pronounce righteous judgments were the most cruel tyrants and greater plunderers than common thieves and robbers; when the great men were inflamed with such a rage of money that they cared not by what means it was acquired—when the licentiousness was so great that a princess of Scotland found 'it necessary to wear a religious habit in order to preserve her person from violation!' (Henry of Huntington, Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and Eadmon.)"

"The history of Mohammadan dynasty in India is full, it is said of lamentable instances of cruelty and rapacity of the early conquerors, not without precedent in the contemporary Christian history; for when Jerusalem was taken by the first Crusaders, at the end of the eleventh century, the garrison, consisting of 40,000 men, 'was put to the sword without distinction; arms protected not the brave, nor submission the timid; no age or sex received mercy; infants perished by the same sword that pierced their mothers. The streets of Jerusalem were covered with heaps of slain, and the shrieks of agony and despair resounded from every house.' When Louis the Seventh of France, in the twelfth century, 'made himself master of the town of Vitri, he ordered it to be set on fire'. In England at the same time, under our Stephen, war 'was carried on with so much fury, that the land was left uncultivated, and the instruments of husbandry were left or abandoned',—and the result of our French wars in the fourteenth century, was a state of things 'more horrible and destructive than was ever experienced in any age or country'. The insatiable cruelty of the Mohammadan conquerors, it is said, stands recorded upon more undeniable authority than the insatiable benevolence of the Mohammadan conquerors. We have abundant testimony of cruelty of contemporary Christian conquerors,—have we any evidence of their benevolence?"

"As attempts are thus systematically made, in bulky volumes, to run down the character of Native Governments and Sovereigns, in order that we may have a fair pretext for seizing upon their possessions, it becomes necessary to show that we have a Chrisian Roland for every native Oliver; that if the Mohammedan conquerors of India were cruel and rapacious, they were matched by their Christian contemporaries. It is much our fashion to compare India in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries with England in the nineteenth, and to pique ourselves upon the result. 'When we

(Continued on page 9.)

* Previous articles appeared on 5th and 7th instant:—

HOUSING PROBLEM IN GUJARAT.

HOW TO SOLVE IT.

(BY C. S. TRIVEDI, Hon. Secretary, Relief Committee, Cambay).

Home, Home, Sweet Home, There is no place like home, is the crying need of the distressed Gujarat, now that the necessity for the gratuitous relief in shape of grain and clothing is over. The task of giving first aid and of giving gratuitous relief was well done by the Bombay merchants, who flew to the assistance of the distressed Gujarat with speed the like of which cannot be found in the annals of the Bombay Presidency. We were overpowered with gratefulness, when we saw a Bombay merchant, coming to help from a great distance and at a great personal inconvenience.

The only need that remains is the housing problem. With the disappearance of the necessity of giving, is ebbing away the first wave of enthusiasm. But it is here that a sound organisation is required. The housing problem will have to be dealt with more carefully. The effect of a bad meal can be remedied after the interval of a few hours, but a mistake made in solving the housing problem will last, at least for a generation.

Co-ordination, co-operation and a sound organisation are the first requirement for the successful solution of this problem It is with a view to supply the pre-requisites, that the following suggestions are made.

NECESSITY OF AN ANGLO-GUJRATI PAPER.

A paper of this kind is the first necessity, if co-ordination and co-operation is to be enlisted on a greater scale. In this paper, problems connected with the distribution of relief may be scientifically treated and discussed. All the constructive suggestions, made in this direction, in various papers and periodicals may be collected, discussed, disgested and presented before the public in a form which can be easily assimilated. Expert advice, on building questions may be imparted in a way, which even a layman can understand and act upon it. Models of houses and dwellings for a towns man, a middle classman, a labourer, an agriculturist, a dhed, a bhangi may be given with diagrams, plans, estimates. The relative cost of building houses with various materials may be compared, and the best and cheapest modes may be shown.

If such a paper is conducted on the right lines, it will not be a mill-stone round the neck of any fund. It is likely to pay its way, as the merchants and other commercial houses will use the paper as the medium for advertisement. Besides this, the greatest service the paper will do, is to bring the manufacturers and the consumers in direct touch. Thus the middle men's profits will go away, and what is lost to the middleman will be gained by the consumers. In fact a paper of this type is the first necessity of an effective administration of the flood relief money.

RELIEF MANUAL AND DIRECTORY.

We have a famine relief code, to guide us in times of famine, and though the

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

The Spanish Dictator's Triumph.

King Alfonso of Spain has been credited with the desire to be anxious to rule as a truly constitutional Sovereign. His struggle against the dominating personalities and political power of General Primo De Rivera, the Spanish Dictator, was chiefly centred in his continued refusal to convoke the National Assembly under the terms demanded by the Dictator. King Alfonso has at last yielded and the National Assembly has been convoked for October 10. Considering the manner in which a year ago the voting for the national plebiscite in De Rivera's favour was canvassed, it is a foregone conclusion that the National Assembly will have a complexion entirely favourable to him. Otherwise, it is sure to meet with a short-lived existence. Spanish political life promises to be a stormy one when the Assembly meets, because neither the Conservative, nor the Liberal nor the Labour leaders are willing to ask their followers to have anything to do with the Assembly.

Sidelights on China.

Now that the Foreign Powers have realised that the days of their unwarranted and tyrannical interference in Chinese affairs are numbered, European news agencies are busy detailing to the whole world fragments of news collected at the "Treaty Ports" about atrocities and massacres in the interior. These horrors may continue but the real reason why they continue is carefully hidden away by European news-mongers in China. The fact is that the hordes of Chinese soldiers under one War-Lord or another have to live and in sheer desperation before stark famine take to violence and loot. If the Foreign Powers really desire Chinese civil wars to stop, they have very effective means at their disposal. Let them faithfully abide by the 1921 Agreement and refuse to allow munitions of war to be supplied to China.

Freedom with Bonus.

Yet what did the Christian general find when in a recent victory over Chang-Tso Lin, 20,000 of the latter's men fell into his hands? The success secured him a number of French aeroplanes, British tanks and heavy artillery. Humanity is not so totally absent in these miserable internecine conflicts. Anna Louise Strong writing in "Unity" relates how a Cantonese general turned all his prisoners loose and gave each two dollars to buy food on the way home. "After all," she says writing from Hankow after a personal tour of observation in the interior "what can you do with prisoners, when you haven't food enough for your own men? They have captured over half of Chang-Tso Lin's expedition and they simply don't want them around."

Welcome Resignations.

The Corporation is responsible for the health and amenities of the city. And, the indiscriminate distribution of liquor shops all over the city is and has been a serious menace to the city's health, amenities and decencies, it repeatedly appeal to Government to be given the right of determining the number and location of the liquor shops in the city. But Government paid no need to the appeals. The Corporation then asked their representatives on the Excise Advisory Committee to consider if it was worthwhile continuing to work on the Committee. The representatives after full consideration concluded from their long and bitter experience that it was useless to work on the Committee. The Corporation has endorsed their decision and called upon them to resign in a body. It is significant that a man like Mr. H. P. Mody, who is never by temperament nor traditions a non-co-operator, moved the proposition that was finally adopted by the Corporation by a large majority. The Corporation has gained in self-respect by this step and has lost nothing except the responsibility for somebody else's ruinous liquor policy over which it has no iota of real control.

Bombay's Urdu Labour Weekly.

The Bombay Textile Labour Union has been making steady efforts in organising the textile workers and securing redress of their grievances. But its efforts cannot succeed without well-directed publicity and we are glad to know that in addition to the Marathi journal, which it conducts, it has started an Urdu weekly. A large number of workers, especially weavers, in Bombay mills are Muslims who know no language except Urdu. We welcome the new journal which is appropriately called "Mazdur" and is edited by Mr. Mahomed Siddick Bah a worker himself. We trust it will play an important part in making Labour in Bombay a well-organised and potent fo

Tax on Foreign Liquor.

When Dr. Ramarao moved a motion in the Council of State asking for enhancement of duty on foreign liquor by 50 per cent., Mr. Brayne replied that such a thing was impossible. Admitted that "it had been the policy Government gradually to enhance duties on liquors and thus to inculcate temperance" but added that, though Government had recently raised such duties, the consumption of liquor had not gedown. If these are facts, the only conclusion is that the duties were not high enough. Dr. Ramarao suddenly offered withdraw his resolution, though was in accordance with the recommendations of the Taxation Committee. We doff our hat to Sir Umar Hayat Khan, who supported the resolution, on being to withdraw his support. The solution was put and lost, one can only wonder why.

DEADLY TYPHOON HAVOC.

JAPAN LOSES 1,000 MEN AND 20 MILLION YEN.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN RUSSIA.

DISASTROUS STORM IN MEXICO COAST.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Osaka.—The severest typhoon for decades has swept over the Nagasaki District. Numerous important buildings at Nagasaki and Kumamoto, and also the rice crop in Kyushu have been seriously damaged.

A tidal wave has inundated villages near Kumamoto, and drowned 1,150 persons and destroyed 500 houses.

The aeroplane the "'Pride of Detroit" was caught in the typhoon and was unable to take off.—Reuter.

OVER A THOUSAND PERSONS MISSING

LONDON, September 14.

Osaka.—Latest reports regarding the typhoon state that the prefectures of Kumamoto and Fukoka suffeded most severely. Hitherto 780 houses have been reported to have been washed away and two thousand inundated. The casualties are estimated at 270. Over a thousand persons are missing. The city of Kumamoto is paralysed, but repairs to the communication services are already being pushed forward.—Reuter.

DAMAGES OVER 20 MILLION YEN

LONDON, September 14.

Tokio.—The official statement declares that 719 persons have been either killed or injured or are missing as a result of seismic wave in Kumamoto prefecture where 1,850 houses have been destroyed. Seventy thousand acres of cultivated land have been flooded. Thirty-seven fishing vessels have been lost. The damage is estimated at twenty million yen.

"Pride of Detroit" has arrived here from Omura.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS STORM ON MEXICO COAST

LONDON, Sept. 14.

New York.—In addition to several persons killed, hundreds have been injured and thousands rendered homeless by a disastrous storm which accompanied the tidal wave which reached a height of 2 feet on the West Coast of Mexico on 7th September.

Details are lacking owing to complete destruction of communications. Over a thousand miles have been affected from the Gulf of Tehuantepec to Guynmas. The tempest has been most heavy at Selina Cruz where deaths have been especially numerous.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS CONTINUE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Moscow.—Earthquake shocks continue at Yalta, Sebastopol and Simferopol. Thirteen persons have been killed and 358 injured at Yalta. A feature of the phenomenon at Miskhor was the ringing of churchbells. Czar's palace at Liadia, now a peasants' sanatorium is among the numerous well-known structures damaged. —Reuter.

Yalta is a town in the South Coast of Crimea and is the place of Russian winter rest.

Sebstopol or Sevastopol is the Southern sea-port town of Crimea. Strongly fortified, the town is built on the ruins left after the famous Seige of 1835.

Near Sebastopol is Simferopol which stands on the River Salghir.

LENINGRAD ESPIONAGE TRIAL

OLD WOMAN SENTENCED

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES INDICTED

LONDON, September 14.

Apart from the cryptic and incoherent semi-official accounts of Leningrad espionage trial, and sharply conflicting versions of the various newspaper correspondents sufficient material is not available to show even the nationality of the convicted persons of the specific charges. Goyer is officially described as an English sea-captain and unofficially described as a Dutchman. The convicted persons include Madame Klopushkin (68) who is alleged to have sheltered another of the persons sentenced, son of Madame Kounitzen (eighteen). The latter accused was carrying copies of reports of the Finnish Consulate. Both were sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The Prosecutor's speech which lasted five hours was mainly an indictment of Sir A. Chamberlain's last note to Moscow on behalf of England. The Supreme Court in judgment stated that it considered it an established fact that from 1918 British Intelligence Service organisation carried on energetic espionage in Russia utilising the services of the refugees for the purpose and securing the assistance of the members of Intelligence Staffs of certain States adjoining Russia.—Reuter.

VERDICT IS FINAL

LONDON, September 14.

Leningrad.—The Supreme Court Judgment in the espionage case says that its verdict is final and no appeal will be admitted. The sentences will be carried out on the 15th September.—Reuter.

BOMBAY TEAM WIN

CRICKET IN AHMEDABAD

GATE MONEY TOWARDS FLOOD RELIEF

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 14.

The Hindu representative team from Bombay resumed the play in second innings to-day, the game throughout being very interesting. They closed their innings at 1-15 before th eluncheon interval—Dalvi and C. H. Chandarana playing all round wicket, scored 42 and 32 runs respectively. The Ahmedabad Eleven met with early disaster till Gore stayed rot, Tewai third player being clean bowled by Chandrana who sent the middle stump, rolling at a distance of 12 yards.

Ahmedabad Eleven scored 67 runs in the second innings, Gore playing a stylish and faultless game, contributed 35 not out to his side. The Hindu representative team won the match by 67 runs.

About Rs. 6,000 have been realised out of the two days' match and the proceeds will be handed over to the Flood Relief Committee.

It is understood that His Excellency the Governor will attend the match to be played to-morrow by the same parties.—Free Press.

HINDU GYMKHANA AND AHMEDABAD

A BENEFIT MATCH

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, September 13.

The match between a combined Ahmedabad Eleven and the Bombay Hindu Gymkhana team in aid of the Gujarat Relief Fund, commenced to-day. The Hindu Gymkhana went in to bat first and scored 66 runs. The Ahmedabad team's collapse was even worse as it scored only 60 runs. In the second innings the Hindu Gymkhana scored 31 runs for 4 wickets when the wickets were drawn for the day. The following are the scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Jai, c Godambe, b M J Joshi 15; S M Dalvi, b Godambe 23; C N Mehta, l-b-w, b M J Joshi 13; S K Pawaskar, b M J Joshi 0; V S Dongre, b Kumar, 5; B D Jog, c Kumar, b M J Joshi, 1; S S Joshi (not out), 0; C M Rana, c Mehta, b Kumar, 0; C H Chandarana, by Kumar, 0; M H Chandarana, c Godambe, b M J Joshi, 5; Gawankar, l-b-w, b Kumar, 1; Extras 3. Total 66.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
Godambe	9	1	1	22
M. J. oJshi	13	2	533	
Kumar	4.1	0	4	9

AHMEDABAD.

V P Mehta b Chandarana 0; N M Patel b Gawaskar 1; R R Tewari, b Chandarana 6; Gore (run out) 10; Godambe (run out) 17; Chawda, c Jog, b Gawankar 0; Kumar, c and b Gawankar 14; S M Desai (not out) 11; Mahendra l-b-w. Chandarana, 1; S W R Chinubhai, b Gawankar, 0; Joshi, c Donger, b Chandarana, 0. Total 60.

Bowling Analysis: Chandarana 10, 2 overs, 1 maiden, 4 wickets for 32 runs; Gawankar 10 overs 1 no ball, 4 wickets, for 28 runs.

KHARAGPUR LOCK-OUT.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION CARRIED.

ALLEGATIONS OF VICTIMISATION.

SIR GEORGE RAINY'S ASSURANCE.

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to discuss an agenda of official measures, an interesting item of which was the question of the appointment of a Committee on cinemas.

Replying to Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava Mr. Crerar laid on the table a statement regarding communal disturbances since the beginning of 1926, up-to-date. The statement showed that 63 such disturbances had been reported, the latest being from Sholapur on the 12th September, and the total toll was over 200 deaths and about 2,000 injured. These are distributed over practically all provinces of India, except Burma.—A. P.

COL. GIDNEY TO THE ATTACK.

Replying to Col. Gidney, Mr. Macworth Young said that the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association was not altogether a non-political body. Officers of the Indian Medical Department were, therefore barred, under military law from joining it.

Col. Gidney asked whether military law permitted medical officers joining a Labour organisation (Laughter), for the British Medical Association was entirely a Labour body. (Laughter).

Mr. Young replied that this matter concerned the British Government as the Association was in the United Kingdom.

Col. Gidney: Are not any Indian Medical officers members of this Association?

Mr. Young: They are.

Col. Gidney: How are they permitted to be members of a Labour Association?

No reply was given.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION ALLOWED.

The President announced that notice had been received of an adjournment motion from Mr. Acharya to discuss the situation arising in the B. N. Railway workshops, as evidenced by the fact that the Railway authorities had thought it necessary to order a lock-out and call in the military police. The President remarked that he had ruled out a similar motion the other day, as he hoped that the situation would improve, but unfortunately, the recent action of the railway authorities had made the situation worse, and he was inclined to admit the motion.

Sir George Rainy declared that he had no objection to the motion, which it was accordingly arranged to discuss at 4 p.m.

ACCOMMODATION FOR M.L.A.'S.

The resolution of Sir B. N. Mitra, moved on September 5, recommending the appointment of a committee of both Houses of the Legislature to consider the question of accommodation for members, and the disposal of the Western Hostel, New Delhi, was then taken up.

Sir Hari Singh Gour moved an amendment that the committee should also deal with the allotment of quarters to members.

Mr. Haig objected to this, and explained how delay in allotment by the Legislative Department occurred. He said that the announcement regarding the commencement of the session was usually made a few days prior to the sitting, and during the short interval between this and the session notices were issued to members and their replies were received within a very limited time, resulting in confusion.

Sir B. N. Mitra did not see any objection to the committee dealing with the allotment of quarters, and left the amendment to be decided by the free vote of the House. The motion was put to vote and carried by 52 votes to 22, Government members voting both for and against the amendment. The resolution as amended, was also carried.

On the motion of Sir Basil Blackett, the Bill amending Sections 2, 23 and 28 of the Income Tax Act was circulated for eliciting opinion.

Sir Basil Blackett, replying to Mr. Duraiswami Iyengar, stated that the object of the Bill was to prevent evasion of income tax by hook or by crook by persons who should, in equity, pay income tax.

FOREST CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Dr. Gour moved that the Forest Consolidation Bill, as reported upon by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Aney raised objections to certain clauses of the Bill, and moved an amendment in favour of giving effect to his minute of dissent. The Bill, however, was passed without any change.

Mr. Wright next introduced a Bill supplementing the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, and another Bill supplementing the above Bill.

Sir Basil Blackett's Bill amending Section 59 of the Income-Tax Act was next passed.

LIGHTHOUSE BILL.

Some discussion ensued on the Bill consolidating and amending the law relating to the provision, maintenance and control of light-houses, as passed by the Council of State. Sir George Rainy remarked that the Bill had been examined by a Joint Select Committee of both Houses which had reported unanimously. He mentioned that an Advisory Committee would be constituted, and that with the lapse of time, it might be held desirable to constitute District Advisory Committees, which would elect the Central Body.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S ASSURANCE.

After Messrs. Lamb and Haji had made brief speeches, Sir George replied to the debate. He assured Mr. Haji that the Government accepted the recommendation of the Joint Committee that as soon as possible Indian staff should be trained to constitute the technical and expert personnel necessary for the working of this Act. (Applause). As regards the proposed tonnage limit of 50 tons for exemption from light duties, the Government of India would act on the advice of the Advisory Committee in all ordinary matters, and if the Committee so advised, this limit could be raised. He assured Mr. Lamb that the Government did not propose to use the income derived under this Act as a profit, and that in any case, the revenue would not be an appreciable temptation to the Finance Member. (Laughter). He would place before the Advisory Committee other matters mentioned by Mr. Lamb.

Referring to Mr. Haji's complaint that the Government had been indifferent in constituting the Indian Mercantile Marine, Mr. Rainy said that the Government's attitude on this Bill did not bear out the charge.

The Bill was then passed.—

Mr. Crera's Bill amending the Indian Succession Act of 1925 and the Married Women's Property Act of 1874, as passed by the Council of State, was passed. Mr. Neogy enquired why the Government had not made a general revision of the Succession Act, as it has promised. Mr. Crerar replied that the question was under consideration but the Government had not arrived at any conclusion.

The Bill amending the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act of 1909, as passed by the Council of State, was adopted without discussion.

The House then passed the Bill amending the Cantonments Act of 1924, which sought to remove certain defects brought to light since the passing of the Act.

EMIGRATION ACT AMENDMENT.

On the motion of Mr. A. R. Dalal, the House took into consideration the Bill amending the Indian Emigration Act, for giving effect to the International Labour Convention.

Mr. Joshi moved an amendment that a ship carrying ten emigrants be defined as an Emigrant ship. This power of deciding which were emigrant vessels, he considered, should not be left in the hands of the Government of India, whose policy was ever changing.

Mr. Dalal said that the result of the adoption of this amendment would be that vessels varying from ships carrying ten emigrants to Ceylon to big liners would come under the provisions of the Bill. Mr. Joshi, he said, had not made out that emigrants were put to any hardship.

The amendment was lost.

MR. JOSHI'S AMENDMENT LOST.

Another amendment by Mr. Joshi, providing that the provisions of the Act be extended to Malay State and Ceylon ports, was lost. Mr. Dalal said that the report of the Deck Passengers' Committee was under consideration of the Government. At present, deck passengers were not

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'MY COUNTRY WILL DO ALL THAT IT CAN."

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN CONFERS WITH JOURNALISTS

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Sir Austen Chamberlain received about 250 journalists from all parts of the world at his hotel in Geneva last evening and discussed some of the questions raised during the present session of the Assembly. He realised that the entire Assembly could not be expected to adopt the view expressed by him in his speech on Saturday, but emphasised that from the Englishman's stand-point it was a reasonable attitude, for the British Empire was unwilling to undertake engagements she might be unable to fulfil. It was unlikely that members of the League would be in agreement for a long time on the question of the protocol and he did not see any advantage in proceeding with a discussion which, to his mind, would not bring about any further success on the practical side of things. Nor was it because the Englishman questioned the ideals of the League. "We have based all our foreign policy and our foreign relations on the League."

ALWAYS WILLING TO HELP.

All our foreign relations are inspired by the ideals of the League and we are always willing to help as much as we possibly can the policy of general appeasement and of peace between neighbours" Britain had no compromise to make in the matter of her policy, which was that of attaining the gradual establishment of friendly relations between nations. Anywhere Britain had been able to utter a word or make a gesture to that end she had done so. Everywhere her influence had been placed at the service of the League of Nations. Every year after every League reunion war became more difficult to launch and more difficult to justify. We had not yet reached the point where war was impossibe but a nation which would make war without the consent of the League would start on a dangerous path that would cost it very dearly. "If we look back ten years we can see the progress that has been made and on account of that progress, it is difficult to understand the uneasiness that marked the beginning of the Assembly, but which I hope was dissipated as the debates proceeded. At Locarno before the treaty was signed I said to British journalists that I was soberly optimistic. To-day I am soberly optimistic as regards the League. Let us have faith and confidence in the Leagues future. Let us base that confidence on facts. My country will do all that it can."—B. O. W.

ECHO OF "MR. A" CASE

WARRANTS AGAINST CAPT ARTHUR WITHDRAWN

LONDON, September 14.

There was an echo of "Mr. A" case at the Bow Street Police Court to-day, when the Magistrate agreed to the withdrawal of five warrants issued in 1924 for arrest of Captain Arthur.—Reuter's Special.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

REACHES BOMBAY ON OCT. 21.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Members of the Agricultural Commission Lord Middleton, Dr. Gangulee and Mr. Calvert, will leave on 20th September for a continental tour comprising Wageringnen, Bonn, Franfurt and Rome, and thence via Brindisi to Egypt on a week's visit. Lord Linlithgow and his other colleagues will leave London on 6th October. The whole Commission pill reach Bombay on 21st October. After recording evidence at Karachi, in Burma and Bihar and Orissa the Commission will assemble in the second week of December at Mahableshwar for deliberation on the report.—Reuter.

THE Y. M. C. A. BAN.

SIR A. YAPP INNERVIEWED.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Sir Arthuur Yapp interviewed regarding the military acthorities declaring "Out-of-Bounds" the Y. M. C. A. at Bombay, said he did not attach much importance to it. He declares that it was no more a military centre than the London headquarters and proabbly was not used by more than half a dozen soldiers in week. Yapp expressed his absolute confidence in the secretary Mr. Bryant.—Reuter.

RETURNING TO NORMALTY

SITUATION IN SHOLAPUR

POONA, September 14.

The latest information from Sholapur is that the situation is quietening down. Shops are gradually re-opening, and part of the vegetable market was open this morning. No further trouble is anticipated. Extra police forces till remain in Sholapur.

The total casualties reported to date are: Mahomedans two killed and forty-one injured, and Hindus three (including one woman) killed and 21 injured.—A. P.

COMMUNIST FIRES AT FASCISTS.

COMMANDANT SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

LONDON, September 14.

Ravenna.—A Communist named Missiroli fired several shots with a revolver at a group of Fascist militia officers wounding the Commandant of the Eighty-first Legion seriously and the Secretary of the Local Fascist organisation slightly. The latter fired twice at the assailant killing Missiroli. —Reuter.

HEAVY DOWN-POUR IN HUBLI

GINNING FACTORIES DAMAGED

HUBLI, Sept. 14.

Hubli has to-day witnessed in the course of two hours, such an outpour of rain as had never fallen to her lot, for the last thirty years except in 1904 and 1914. It rained this morning over 5 1/2 inches.

About 25 houses have been affected, and the Swadeshi and the Karnatak ginning factories have sustained the main brunt of the havoc caused by the rain. It is estimated roughly that the loss would be about Rs. 30,000.

The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police visited the affected areas in the afternoon.

The Unkal tank which supplies water to the city, has received 8 feet of water. even though 12 hours have elapsed since the rain stopped, water is still flowing into the tank.—Free Press.

GOVERNOR VISITS DHOLKA

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 14.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay went this morning by special train to Dholka which is the most seriously affected part in Gujerat. He visited Dholka town and the villages adjacent to it. On his return, he visited some portions of the Bhal tract. He returned to Ahmedabad this evening.—Free Press.

FLOOD HAVOC IN SIND

MR. DEVADHAR VISITS FLOODED AREAS

HYDERABAD (Sind), September 14.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, President of the Servants of India Society, who arrived here on Saturday last, has been touring with Mr. S. C. Deole, Rao Bahadur Pritamdas and Mr. Lalchand Advani in Tando Division, comprising the four talukas of Tando, Mohamed Khan, Matli Badin and Tando Bago, which are the parts of Hyderabad District most affected by the floods, and has been studying the nature of the distress, the extent of the areas affected, and the measures of relief necessary.

Interviewed by the represenative of the Associated Press, Mr. Devadhar said that he was collecting information with regard to the loss sustained and the demands of the people for relief and was having discussions with local leaders and officials, after which he intends to prepare a statement and submit it to the examination of his friends and officials. Broadly speaking, he was grieved to see that thousands of acres of cultivated land were still under water.

Mr. Devadhar is of the opinion that the people in this part of the Presidency have suffered very heavily, perhaps as much as their brethren in Gujarat though the area affected is less, and if the measures of relief adopted by the Government and private agencies are found to be inadequate, that, in his opinion, is the result of scanty information having been supplied to the public, feebleness of the public voice and the inaccessibility of several parts of the affected areas. His enquiries about Takavi loans and relief granted by private agencies have led him to believe that these measures have been insufficient, several people had approached him with genuine needs which deserved more liberal treatment at the hands of Government officials. Private relief had not even touched the fringe of real distress, and much larger funds were still required both from the Government and the public.—A. P.

SPECIAL CARRIAGE TO MAHATMA.

S. I. R. COMPANY'S ARRANGEMENT

MADRAS, September 14.

During Mr. Gandhi's South Indian tour, the Railway Company have allowed him and his party one separate carriage to be attached to any train at their convenience charging fares only for the actual number of passengers.—Free Press.

BISHOP'S TRIBUTE TO SASTRI

ENGLISHMEN CANNOT DESPISE INDIANS

TRANSVAAL STILL STANDS OUT OF CONGRESS

(Through the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association.)

NEW CASTLE, Sept. 13.

The Women's South African Party at a meeting in Maritzburg rejected the resolution advocating the prevention of Indians purchasing land in European areas and disapproved the penalising of domiciled Indians and approved the prevention of the increase in the Indian population.

BISHOP'S TRIBUTE TO SASTRI.

The Bishop of Natal invited Mr. Sastri, and exhorted the Church to create a more friendly and Christian public opinion in favour of the Indian question. The Bishop in his charge to the clergy, gave a very prominent place to the question, and said that the English people could not afford to despise any longer the people out of whom had come one whom many of them had the privilege of meeting, namely, Mr. Sastri. They must stand by him and give him the help and encouragement which he will look for, and welcome, from them for his people's sake.

INDO-AFRICAN TRADE COMPETITION.

The Mayor received Mr. Sastri on his arrival at Ladysmith on Sunday. Representative Indians were invited at the Mayor's lunch for the first time. A successful public meeting was held at Ladysmith. The European Chamber of Commerce sent a deputation which waited on Mr. Sastri. Friendly discussion ensued on Indian trade competition.

CONVENTION FOR INDIAN UNITY.

Transvaal is still standing out of the Congress. The dissenters in Natal propose a National Convention to bring about Indian Unity and ask Transvaal to initiate the Convention.

"CAMBAY'S PLIGHT."

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In fairness to the State officers of Cambay, I trust you wowuld publish the following in your paper in reply to the letter which appeared in your paper of the 30th August last.

To me it is not fair to rush to the press for every small grievance against an officer of a State, but it is unfair if a sympathetic officer like Mr. Namjoshi, Administrator, Cambay State and his subordinates are unnecessarily blamed for neglecting their obvious duties. I had also the occasion to visit Cambay immediately after the heavy rains which devastated most parts of Gujarat and whatever information I could collect from somo of the most reliable and trust-worthy sources goes to show that the visitor whose letter appeared in your paper of the 30th ultimo under the heading "Cambay's Plight" was not right in saying that "not a sing'e officer of the State stirred out of his comfortable and secure abode in order to succour the helpless and the poor of the city." For the information of the visitor and others interested in Cambay affairs I would state, without belittling the services rendered by Sayyid Wasil Mian, that most of the people in distress were lodged by the State officers in State buildings, such as madrasas, schools and kacheris. It was due to the co-operation of the officers themselves that Sayyid Wasil Mian could succeed in housing the people in State buildings. Not only this but Mr. Nandlal, Assistant Administrator, Mr. Chunibhai, First Class City Magistrate, and Mr. Jasawa'a, the State Engineer, did as much to relieve the distress of the people as did others from amongst the public. The efforts of these officers under the torrential rains saved the villages of Sayama and Haripan from being swept off by floods. In the Cambay City itself those officers tried their best to divert the floods towards the sea by making a timely breach in the Madla Road and thus saved many lives and houses from being destroyed.

The visitor should also know that when Gujarat was visited by floods and railway breaches prevented people from proceeding beyond Broach Mr. Namjoshi who was then in Bombay went over by a circuitous route to Cambay at personal risk and urged his subordinate officers to action by his own example. As an educated man, possessing very advanced ideas, I think he sufficiently knows that the days of autocracy are gone, and therefore the people of Cambay should not be afraid of ventilating their grievances by every legistimate means possible and ask for State help if necessary. It is inconceivable that Mr. Namjoshi who is a well-meaning and sympathetic officer would refuse to render State aid by way of gratuitous relief, of advancing tagavi to the farmer and loans for rebuilding houses, if the real need is brought to his notice. Personally I am of opinion that as a head of Cambay administration he may be aware of real situation and may be contemplating some relief scheme following the examples of Baroda and adjoining British districts.—Yours, etc.

ANOTHER VISITOR.

SLAUGHTER OF MILCH CATTLE.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF LEGISLATORS.

RESOLUTIONS IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

But for the half a dozen Swarajists in the Council of State this House would be kept practically unemployed; but they know their inability to carry any resolution. They come to some kind of understanding with the Government spokesmen who, on their part, are not entirely without accommodating spirit. Thus it is that resolutions moved with certain amount of nerve even in this deadening atmosphere are not even allowed to be fully discussed, but are at once met with Government explanation accompanied by the formal appeal to the mover to withdraw his motion, and forthwith the proposition is withdrawn, every one saying "Amen." To-day's proceedings were no exception to this farce. Seth Govind Das was full of facts and figures when he pleaded for the urgent necessity of the Government of India preventing the slaughter of milch cows, buffaloes and draft animals used for agricultural purpose. The young Swarajist member knew that such a motion would be construed as raking up a communal controversy and so he took care to protect himself and his proposition by the clear enunciation of his view that animals above ten years of age could be slaughtered if found useless.

Even this caution proved unavailing before the astute Sir Mahomed Habibullah who so managed his arguments as to damn the motion on this very score. Apart from other reasons, "are we to appoint an army of officers throughout India in order to decide whether an animal is over ten years of age and is fit and used for agricultural purposes, etc.?" None was there in the Chamber to meet these spurious objections. Why; I even heard several elected members cheering the Education Member saying the principle of discretion is the better part of valour. Seth Govind Das withdrew his resolution.

A similar fate attended the efforts of Dr. Rama Rao who brought forward a resolution concerning also the agricultural interests. He wanted a committee to enquire into the possibilities for cheap transport of agricultural and other produce through waterways. Mr. McWatters advised the mover to await the recommendations of the Linlithgow Commission and nothing further was heard of the resolution.

RIGHTS OF LEGISLATORS.

A slightly more favourable treatment was accorded to Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, the Swarajist leader, when he wanted the incorporation in the Government of India Act of the privileges and immunities of the members of the Central and Provincial Legislature such as are enjoyed by members of the British Parliament. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose's recent communication to the press on the rights and privileges of the members was found very useful to Mr. Pantulu whose speech showed, even otherwise, enormous study he had bestowed on the subject. He had tried to raise this question of privileges and immunities before the Committee of the Council appointed on the motion of Mr. K. C. Roy two years ago; but he was ruled out of order. Since then, evidence has accumulated of the fresh points of grievance felt by the Legislatures, as for instance, Mr. S. C. Mitter, being invited by the Governor-General to attend the assembly, but kept in detention in a Burma Jail under executive orders.

LAW MEMBER'S FAILURE.

Mr. S. R. Das failed miserably to meet the points made out by Mr. Ramdas. He contented himself by reading out extracts from the Muddiman Committee's report and stating that sufficient time had not elapsed to add to the privileges sanctioned by that Committee. Though a Bengalee who knows the conditions under which the three Bengal patriots were kept in jail without trial and not allowed to attend the legislatures, Mr Das brushed away their cases as immaterial for discussion on this resolution, because forsooth, even if they had been criminally convicted, they would not have been allowed to attend the session. This took the breath out of Mr. Ramdas Pantulu who castigated the Law Member for his ignorance of the fact that when a person is criminally convicted, then he is automatically disqualified to stand as member for any legislature. But because Mr. Das met Mr. Pantulu by promising to place the debate before the Statutory Commission the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Kumar Shankar Roy Choudhry promised to move after lunch his resolution for equal Capital and Labour representation in the legislatures, but he did not turn up, and so the Council discussed Dr. Rama Rao's suggestion for larger powers to local Railway Advisory Committees, only to see Dr. Rama Rao withdraw this also.

EUROPEANS ASSAULT INDIAN I. C. S.

SENSATIONAL INCIDENT IN RAJSHAHI.

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR UNANSWERED.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—

It mal be in the recollection of the public that some time ago the case of an assault on an Indian I.C.S. Magistrate by a number of Europeans was reported in the newspapers and we made certain comments on it and reserved further comments pending enquiry by the superior authorities. Important developments have happened since then and the matter, it is apprehended is about to be hushed up.

Mr. Kirpalani is the Assistant Magistrate of Rajshahi. He is not only an I.C.S. but comes of a very high family. One of his brothers who also is an I.C.S., is the Chief Executive Officer of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Another brother is also an I.C.S., and is serving in the Punjab. Mr. Kripalani became an eye-sore to some of the local Europeans because though merely an Assistant Magistrate he lived in high style. He is a member of the local European Club by virtue of his being an I.C.S. Some of the local Sahibs who are also members of the Club had often tried to humiliate Mr. Kripalani just to let him know that despite his high connections and the Heaven-born service to which he belonged he is a non-entity. Mr. Kripalani treated these attempts with contempt and even ceased to be on speaking terms with these people. This naturally added fuel to the fire of the wrath of the latter.

TEACHING MANNERS.

On the day of occurrence (17th July last) Mr. Kripalani as he came out of the Club at 11 p.m. saw that a tyre of his cycle had been punctured. He began to walk towards his bungalow with his cycle in hand. When he had gone to some distance he found that some of the Sahibs (whom he had given offence in the manner described above) were coming from behind in a motor car. Mr. Kripalani stepped aside to allow the car to pass but an attempt was made to run the car over him. Mr. Kripalani was naturally annoyed. "What do you mean"—he asked turning to these people. "We want to teach you manners"—with these words the Sahibs came down from the car and began to assault Mr. Kripalani. They pushed him and threw him to the tank nearby and Mr. Kripalani would have been drowned but for the fact that there was not much water in the tank. His shouts attracted the notice of his 'Chaprasis' who came and rescued him. In that condition Mr. Kripalani saw the District Magistrate Mr. Larkins and told him about the incident. The District Magistrate asked to come next morning. Mr. Kripalani went and again stated his case. The District Magistrate promised that he would make an enquiry. But as neary two weeks passed and nothing was heard Mr. Kripalani agin saw the District Magistrate. Imagine his surprise when the District Magistrate told him that Mr. Kripalani had been under the influence of drink on that night and he should apologise to his assailants. Mr. Kripalani who evidently received the shock of his life at this foul calumny told Mr Larkins that he would ask His Excellency the Governor to institute an open enquiry. Mr. Kripalani petitioned the Governor immediately, but though a month has passed since then nothing has been heard about the matter. Has the Chief Secretary placed the petition before His Excellency?

We have given above the whole story as gathered by our special representative by an independent enquiry on the spot. We have every reason to believe the story to be true in material particulars.

WANTED A SEARCHING INQUIRY.

We have been taken to task several times in the past by high officials including Governors for what they have been pleased to describe as the "Patrika's" inveterate habit of raising racial controversies. Here is the case of an Indian Magistrate. Will His Excellency the Governor give his personal attention to it? Will he, after due enquiry, be pleased to tell the public why such a serious matter has so long been kept hanging fire if it has not been actually shelved? Had Mr. Kripalani been a European could the Government sit tight over the incident so long? We shall wait for the Government's version of the case, if any, for a reasonable time before we take up the matter again. In the meanwhile, we hope pressure will not be put on Mr. Kripalani to agree to the hushing up of the affair and that His Excellency the Governor will see to the bottom of the whole affair. To Mr. Kripalani our appeal is to fight the matter out. It is because so many Indians, even of high position, lack the spirit of fight to vindicate their just cause that we have to suffer indignities and bear with injustices. Mr. Kripalani is fortunately not like many of our people who have to depend for their bread on their oppression and who for that reason have to submit to anything. He comes of a wealthy family and even if he loses his high office in the attempt to get justice he should take the risk. The Indian who suffers for his race and yet fights to assert his right, fights for his country, his nation and oppressed humanity.

THANA SCHOOL BOARD.

AN INTERESTING SITUATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, September 14.

It appears that the President of the District Local Board, Thana, received yesterday a communication from the Director of Public Instruction to the effect that the appointment of Mr. Gatne as the Administrative Officer of the Local Board has been finally approved of by the Government and that Mr. Gatne should be asked to resume duties. In accordance with the terms of the communication, the President of the Local Board wrote two letters—one to the Chairman of the School Board and another to Mr. Gatne—informing them about the Government's final order. But in the evening on the same day, the School Board passed a resolution disapproving of Mr. Gatne's appointment. In view of this resolution of the School Board, it is interesting to see what further developments take place.

GANDHIJI LEAVES FOR KUMBAKONAM

KUMBKONAM, September 14.

Leaving Mayavaram this morning, Mr. Gandhi and party went to Tiruvadamaruthur and proceeded to Kumbkonam by car. Mr. Mahadeo Desai and Mr. Devidas Gandhi, who accompanied Mr. Gandhi, arrived at Kumbakonam by train and were received at the station by a large crowd of people who were disappointed to miss Mr. Gandhi.—Free Press.

BAN ON SARDARS MANGAL SINGH AND KHARAK SINGH.

LAHORE, September 14.

Sardar Mangal Singh who is touring Ludhiana District with Sardar Kharak Singh has been served a notice by the Inspector-General of Patiala State prohibiting him from making any political speeches in the State territory.

A report received from Ludhiana states that Diwan Mangal Singh has decided to disobey the order.—Free Press.

STIR IN BROACH PUBLIC LIFE

ENSUING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

BROACH, September 14.

The ensuing general elections for the Broach City Municipality which will take place on the 19th instant have created considerable stir in the public life of Broach. There are 56 candidates for 32 seats and each one is canvassing most vigorously. The Congress Party has not set up any candidate, and Dr. Chandulal Desai who was formerly President of the City Municipality does not stand as a candidate.—Free Press.

FACILITIES DURING CONGRESS WEEK

FLAG STATION BETWEEN CHETPUT AND EGMORE

MADRAS, September 14.

The Congress Reception Committee have addressed the authorities of the South Indian Railway for special facilities in connection with the Congress arrangements. It is probable that the Railway may be quite agreeable to the request and open a flag station between Chetput and Egmore and construct foot overbridges and afford other necessary facilities.—Free Press.

MADRAS BUS ACCIDENT.

3 PEOPLE DIE OF INJURIES

MADRAS, Sept. 14.

In connection with the Saidapet motor bus accident one more death occurred at the General Hospital last evening the victim being one Chandumal believed to be a Marwari, eighteen years old. The number of deaths is now three.—A. P.

KHORDAD SAL DAY CELEBRATIONS.

LEADERS' APPEAL TO PARSIS

PLEA FOR TOLERATION.

The Khordad Sal Day was celebrated by the Parsis of Bombay on Wednesday at various centres under the auspices of different Parsi Institutions. The principal celebrations were held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal of Bombay with Mr. Byramjee Jijeebhoy the Sheriff of Bombay in the chair. Many prominent Parsis and non-Parsis attended the gathering.

NEED FOR TOLERATION.

The programme of the evening commenced with prayers. After the chairman narrated in brief the importance of the occasion, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate spoke at length on the glory and greatness of Zoroastrianism and laid great stress on the need of religious tolerance. Every religion, he said, was great and good to its followers and there was no need to abuse any religion or its followers. All religions stood for the cardinal principles of truth and morality. Mr. Desai appealed to the Parsis to understand their religious precepts thoroughly, to follow them in their right spirit and to tolerate other faiths.

Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore, then recited some couplets relating to Parsis from Persian literature and, pointed out that the so-called present glory of the Parsis was nothing in comparison to the past glory of their ancestors.

Moulvi Khujandi addressed the gathering in Urdu and congratulated the Parsis on their auspicious day.

PARSIS AND PERSIA.

Mr. G. K. Nariman at the outset advocated the necessity of a national language for India and suggested that either [illegible] or Persian could be adopted as a common language for India to the advantage of the country. The speaker then discussed the question of the relation of Indian Parsis with Persia. He thanked the non-Parsis like Mr. Desai who had attended the meeting and asked the Parsis to attend the functions and celebrations of the non-Parsis.

After the cairman in the course of a short but forceful speech advocated religious tolerance, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks for the president.

COUNT NARDINI'S MURDER.

ASSASIN IDENTIFIED.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Paris, 13th.—Count Nardini's assassin has been identified as a bricklayer named Sergio de Modugna aged 25. A search of his lodgings in Paris revealed nothing important.—Reuter.

NEIL STATUE SATYAGRAHA

TWO MORE VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED

MADRAS, September 14.

Jamadagni, a Neil Statue Satyagrahi, was sentenced to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to imprisonment for three months and a fine of Rs. 50 and was also asked to execute a bond for good behaviour for one year. Alagappa Pillai, another Satyagrahi, was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.—Free Press.

DETENU DIES OF SNAKE BITE.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

Much anxiety is felt about the detenu, Jatindra Bhattacharyya, who, it is rumoured, says "Forward," died of snake-bite some weeks ago. Bhattacharya was last detained at Kamargam in Jalgaiguri District and all attempts by his friends and relations to get into communication with him for the last two months have failed. Applications were made, says the paper, to the D.I.G. of Police, but no information has been received. Dr. K. S. Roy, M.L.C., immediately as report reached him wired to the Hon Mr. Moberly at Darjeeling, intimating the rumour and praying for information. Reply is anxiously awaited.—Free Press.

ALLAHABAD IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND MUSLIMS

ALLAHABAD, September 14.

The Anzumania Muafiz Amanuk Musalmani of Allahabad have submitted a memorial to the Magistrate for transmission to the Governor of the United Provinces stating their grievances against the operations of the Allahabad Improvement Trust. They allege that the Trust is always inspired by communal motives and the action of Trust has materially injured them and has wounded their religious feelings. The servants of the Trust, they say, were digging up graves, which, in other words, meant desecration of their religious places.—Free Press.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKETS

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

KARACHI TO BE EXCLUDED FROM ACT.

The latest issue of the "Government Gazette" contains the Report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill for the establishment and better regulation of the Cotton Markets in the Presidency. The object of the Bill is to establish open markets for the purchase and sale of cotton. Market Committees are proposed to be opened in cotton centres for the regulation of such purchase and sale. Of the 13 members who constituted the Select Committee including the Hon. the Minister for Excise, the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Messrs. Ellis Jones, R. S. Asavale, Lalji Naranji, Pataskar and D. R. Patil.

FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

According to the report of the Committee the town of Karachi is to be excluded from the operation of the Act. The Committee does not consider it necessary to constitute Divisional Cotton Committees merely for the purpose of advising or recommending to Government that cotton markets should be established. This function could be more adequately performed by the District Local Boards. The Committee consider that a cotton market should be established only upon representations made by the local boards. It is proposed that there should be on each market committee a representative of the District Local Board of the area in which the market is situated, in addition to a representative of the Municipality if the market happens to be in a Municipal area. A purovision is made in the Bill to the effect that sale by an individual of his own cotton, otherwise than in the market, will not constitute the setting up of a market within the meaning of the Act.

THE DISSENTING MINUTES.

The Minister for Excise in his Minute of Dissent expressed the desirability of vesting in the Government also the power of initiation in the matter of declaring any particular place as a cotton market. But Rao Bahadur Kambli disagreed with the view and recommended that the initiative should be vested in a joint body consisting of the Local Boards and of the members of the Municipalities of the district concerned. He wanted that the Municipalities and Local Boards should always act in sympathy with, and not in opposition to, each other.

Mr. Ellis Jones thought that to leave the initiative entirely to Local Boards by the omission of any reference to Divisional Cotton Committees was to ignore the larger cotton interests and would jeopardise the success of the Act.

Mr. Asavale considered that the Bill was primarily intended to safeguard the interests of cotton growers. He therefore, suggested that they should have the right to elect two-thirds of the members of market Committees and that all cost for the preparation and revision of the lists of voters should be borne by Government.

Mr. Jog held that the establishment of open cotton markets should not be left to the sole initiation of the Local Boards. He pleaded for the representation of bodies such as Co-operative Societies, Taluka Development and Agricultural Associations on the Local Advisory Committees.

Mr. Lalji Naranji proposed an alteration of Clause 3 of the Bill to provide that a person who trades in cotton but who is also a cotton grower should not be treated as a cotton grower. If a question arose whether any person was a grower of cotton or not for the purpose of the Act, the decision of the Collector shall prevail.

FREEDOM FOR SALE OF COTTON.

Mr. Pataskar recommended the deletion of clause 16 of the Bill. The setting up of the new regulated market in his opinion need not be penalised.

Mr. D. R. Patil thought that that the grower should be allowed liberty to sell his cotton even at his own doors. He agreed in main with the views of Mr. Asavale.

Perhaps it was hoped that the constitution of this Select Committee would enable a smooth sailing for the Government in the Legislature. But the fact that so many members have issued their separate minutes of dissent evidently shows that there would be a lively debate when the Cotton Markets question next comes up in the Legislative Council.

PLIGHT OF MUSLIM SUFFERERS.

APPEAL FOR IMMEDIATE HELP

Ibrahim Haji Jamal, member of the Mehmadabad Municipality, who is now at Nadiad wires from there under date September 14:—

The Hindus have boycotted the Muhomedans in the Mehmadabad Taluka. Food stuff is not supplied even by the cheap grain shops opened by the Samiti Workers. Urgent help is needed by the starving Muslim population. At this crisis every Muslim is expected to help his starving brethren of the faith. The Kaira Muslim Relief Committee, Nadiad stands in immediate need of help. A cheap grain shop has been opened to-day by the Kaira Muslim Relief Committee at Nadiad.

MISS MAYO'S BOOK.

(Continued from page 6.)

compare other countries with England', said a sagacious observer, 'we usually speak of England as she now is,—we scarcely ever think of going back beyond the Reformation, and we are apt to regard every foreign country as ignorant and uncivilised, whose state of improvement does not in some degree approximate to our own, even though it should be higher than our own was at no distant period.' It would be almost as fair to compare India in the sixteenth with England in the nineteenth century, as it would be to compare the two countries in the first centuries of the Christian era, when India was at the top of civilisation, and England at the bottom."

TORRENS, M. P's. TESTIMONY.

"There never was an error more groundless than that which represented the ancient system of Indian rule as decrepit or degrading despotism, untempered by public opinion. It accords too well with the arrogance of national self-love and seems too easily to lull the conscience of aggression to pretend that those whom it has wronged were superstitious slaves, and that they must have so remained but for the disinterested violence of foreign civilisation introduced by it, sword in hand. This pretentious theory is confuted by the admissions of men whose knowledge cannot be disputed and whose authority cannot be denied."

As to the so-called usurpations, infamies and fanaticism of Indian monarchs, he asks the reader to compare them with the deeds and practices of the Borgias, Louis XI., Philip II., Richard III., Mary Tudor and the last of the Stuarts, and to "look back at the family picture of misrule" in Europe, from Catherine de Medici to Louis le Grand,—from Philip the Cruel to Ferdinand the Fool,—from John the Faithless to Charles the False,—not forgetting the patricide Peter of Muscovy and the Neapolitan Bourbons! "It is no more true," he concludes, "of Southern Asia than of Western Europe to say that the every day habits of supreme or subordinate rule were semi-barbarous, venal, sanguinary or rapacious."

REFORM PAMPHLET NO. IX—

"Writers, both Hindu and Mussalman, unite in bearing testimony to the state of prosperity in which India was found at the time of the first Mohammaden conquest. They dwell with admiration on the extent and magnificence of the capital of the Kingdom of Canaui, and of the inexhaustible riches of the temple of Somnath."

ELPHINSTONE.

"The condition of the people in ordinary times does not appear to have borne the marks of oppression. The historian of Feroz Shah (A.D.1351-1394) expatiates on the happy state of the ryots, the goodness of their houses and furniture, and the general use of gold and silver ornaments by their women." Elphinstone adds that "although this writer is a panegyrist whose writings are not much to be trusted, still the mere mention of such details as that every ryot has a gold bedstead and a neat garden shows a more minute attention to the comforts of the people than would be met with in a modern author."

ELPHINSTONE ON THE GENERAL STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

"The general state of the country must no doubt have been flourishing. Nicolo de Conti, who travelled about 1420 A. D. speaks highly of what he saw in Guzerat, and found the banks of the Ganges covered with towns amidst beautiful gardens and orchards, and passed four famous cities before he reached Maarazia, which he describes as a powerful city filled with gold, silver and precious stones. His accounts are corroborated by those of Barbora and Bartema, who travelled in the early part of the sixteenth century."

CAESAR FREDERIC AND IBN BATUTA.

Caesar Frederic gives a similar account of Gujerat, and Ibn Batuta, who travelled during the anarchy and oppression of Mohammad Tuglak's reign, in the middle of the fifteenth century, when insurrections were raging in most parts of the country, enumerates the large and populous towns and cities, and gives a high impression of the state the country must have been in before it fell into disorder.

ABDUR RAZAQ.

"Abdur-Razaq, an ambassador from the grandson of Tamerlane, visited the South of India in 1442, and concurs with other observers in giving the impression of a prosperous country. The kingdom of Kandeish was at this time in a high state of prosperity under its own Kings; the numerous stone embankments by which the streams were rendered applicable to irrigation are equal to anything in India as works of industry and ability."

BABER.

Baber speaks of Hindusthan as a rich and noble country and expresses his astonishment at the swarming population and the innumerable workmen of every kind and description.

ELPHINSTONE ON SHER SHAH.

"He made a high road extending for four months' journey from Bengal to the Western Rohtas near the Indus, with caravansarais at every stage, and wells at every mile and a half. There was an Imam and Muezzin at every mosque, and provisions for the poor at every caravansarai, with attendants of proper caste for Hindus as well as for Mussalmen. The road was planted with rows of trees for shade, and in many places was in the state described when the author saw it, after it had stood for eighty-two years."

PIETRO DEL VALLE.

The Italian traveller, Pietro del Valle, wrote in 1623, "generally all live much after a genteel way and they do it securely as well because the King does not persecute his subjects with false accusations, nor deprive them of anything when he sees them live splendidly and with the appearance of riches!"

REFORM PAMPHLET IX ABOUT AURANGAZEB.

"Notwithstanding the mis-government of Aurangzeb and the reign of a series of weak and wicked princes, together with the invasion of Nadir Shah, who carried away enormous wealth when he quitted Delhi in 1737, the country was still in a comparatively prosperous condition."

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S RULE MILL'S HISTORY, BOOK VI P.P. 51-52.

"Under their dependence upon the British Government it has been seen that the people of Oude and Karnatic, two of the noblest provinces of India, were, by misgovernment, plunged into a state of wretchedness with which no other part of India,—hardly any part of earth, had anything to compare."

PULLERTON ON HYDER'S RULE IN DECCAN.

"Manufacturer and merchant prospered .....cultivation increased, new manufacturers were established, wealth flowed into the kingdom.....the slightest defalcation by the officers of revenue was summarily punished....."

MOORE'S ESTIMATE OF TIPU.

"When a person, travelling through a strange country, finds it well cultivated, populous with industrious habitants, cities newly founded, commerce extending, towns increasing and everything flourishing so as to indicate happiness, he naturally concludes the form of Government congenial to the people. This is a picture of Tipu's Government."

DIROM ON THE PREDECESSORS OF TIPU.

"All this prosperity was not created entirely by Hyder or his son, whose sway did not last half a century. For the foundation of these flourishing conditions, we must look to the ancient Hindu dynasty—they were the constructors of those magnificent canals which intersect and insure the people prodigal returns from the fertile soil."

HOLWELL AND STEWART ON HYDER.

"Here the property, as well as the liberty, of the people, are inviolate. The traveller, with or without merchandise, becomes the immediate care of the Government, which allots him guards, without any expense, to conduct him from stage to stage.....If.....a bag of money or valuables is lost in this district, the person who finds it hangs it on a tree and gives notice to the nearest guard....."

"The rich province of Dacca was cultivated in every part.....justice was administered impartially.....Jeswant Roy.... had been educated in purity, integrity and indefatigable attention to business, and studied to render the Government of his province conducive to the general ease and happiness of his people—he abolished all monopolies and the imposts upon grain."

"Such was the state of Bengal when Aliverdy Khan.....assumed its Government. Under his rule.....the country was improved; merit and good conduct were the only passports to his favour. He places Hindus on an equality with Mussalmen, in choosing Ministers, and nominating them to high military and civil command. The revenues, instead of being drawn to the distant treasury of Delhi were spent on the spot."

MACAULAY ON THE RULE OF EAST INDIA COMPANY.

"Accordingly, the five years which followed the departure of Clive from Bengal, saw the misgovernment of the English carried to such a point as seemed incompatible with the existence of society. The Roman proconsul, who, in a year or two, squeezed out of a province the means of rearing marble palaces and baths on the shores of Campania, or drinking from amber and feasting on singing birds, of exhibiting armies of gladiators and flocks of camelopards; the Spanish Viceroy, who, leaving behind him the curses of Mexico or Lima, entered Madrid with a long train of gilded coaches, and sumpter horses trapped and shod with silver, were now outdone.....

The servants of the Company obtained for themselves a monopoly of almost the whole internal trade. They forced the natives to buy dear and sell cheap. They insulted with impunity the tribunals, the police and fiscal authorities.....every servant of a British factor was armed with all the power of the Company.....Enormous fortunes were thus rapidly accumulated at Calcutta, while thirty millions of human beings were reduced to an extremity of wretchedness. ....Under their old masters,.....when evil became unsupportable, the people rose and pulled down the government. But the English Government was not to be shaken off. That Government, oppressive as the most oppressive form of barbarian despotism, was strong with all the strength of civilisation."

(To be continued).

THE SHIVAJI STATUE PANELS

MR. OTTO ROTHFIELD AND MR. KARMARKAR.

(To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been the constant endeavour of your art critic to help, on the one hand, Indian artists to win a position of freedom and self-respect in the community and, on the other, to insist on fair treatment and responsible utterances from those desirous of influencing the opinion and decisions of the community. The process, in the present conditions of our national existence, is, naturally, long-drawn and the results neither immediate nor pleasant. Readers of the "Chronicle" are aware that it has constantly advocated, as the indispensable preliminary to enduring national evolution in art, the sound principle the definite policy and the just treatment implied in the system of open competition as between the artists and the community which entrusts them with national work and implied in professional courtesy and etiquette between the artists themselves. The All-India Shivaji Memorial Committee was, in fact, offered the usual suggestion for open competition. The suggestion for the just treatment to artists was, as usual with an appreciable number of our public committees, with ostensible national aim, not accepted. That is about the Committee. Now about the artist. Mr. Karmarkar. I shall speak about a fact or two. Years ago—I believe it was the first exhibition organised by the Art Society of India—I saw at the School of Art relief work done by him. I liked the work, at the time, and wrote accordingly. The next time I heard about him was when I was given the opportunity of examining a photograph of a statue of Deshbandhu Das modelled by him. The photograph failed to create a favourable impression on me. I had not seen the actual work. When, therefore. I wrote about it, I gave the benefit of the doubt to the modeller. Mr. Karmarkar had shown me photographs of the Shivaji panels at his residence. I had met him there by appointment. When I wrote the informative preliminary notice about him, I followed the same principles as those I followed when I wrote about his previous work. Mr. Karmarkar promised, at the time, to show me the actual work done by him. I am still awaiting the fulfilment of that promise. Finally a word may be said about discussions on art. The time is yet distant when the logic in the calculated emphasis of the art dealer, in the vehement whims of the rich man with a hobby and in the interested cynicism of the professional artist would be fully revealed and understood. At present all this is "expert." And, Mr. Otto Rothfield is only one more example of the European or the anglicised Indian who cultivates the fancy for things "oriental". Only, Mr. Rothfield, being an European, is permitted the atrocities, in phrase and taste, he would like to believe as sane criticism. They were featured and consecrated as a special favour from an "artist". And, Mr. Karmarkar, incredible as it may appear, found prominence as a "Calcutta" artist! This was, indeed, a sorry display. Mr. Talcherkar has, as he says, read the comments from your critic. These should be enough for all sober-minded and intelligent Indians. Mr. Kher who appears to misread Otto Rothfield for Jehovah is clearly not one of them.—Yours etc.

YOUR ART CRITIC,

DISCONTENT AMONGST GUARDS ON B. B. C. I. METRE GUAGE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 12,

Much discontent prevails amongst guards on M. G. section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Their scale of pay has now been equalised with that on the B. G. but their promotion has been stopped on the ground that they have not passed the first aid ambulance examination. This compulsion has been recently imposed but in fairness old men over 45 should be exempted from this examination as it is very difficult for them to pass this examination at this age.

Guards on the branches are now paid a consolidated pay of Rs. 50. They are reduced by Rs. 30 per month which they used to get as mileage allowance. Now it is very difficult for them to keep their body and soul together. This allowance has been stopped on branches on B. G. as well but old men are not touched. They still get this allowance but new men posted there are not getting this allowance.

Great discontent prevails amongst men of this important branch. They applied to the Railway authorities but nothing has been done so far and the discontent is increasing day by day.

KHARAGPUR LOCK-OUT.

(Continued from page 7.)

undergoing any hardships. Accommodation provided for emigrants to Malaya was much in excess of that laid down in the rules. If the amendment was accepted, the Government would have to consult shipping companies, and therefore, the Bill could not be put on the Statue Book before 1st January, 1928, as provided by the Convention.

Mr. Joshi's amendment was lost, and the Bill was passed.

FILMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Crerar moved: "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to appoint a Committee to examine and report on the system of censorship of cinematograph films in India and to consider whether it is desirable that any steps be taken to encourage the exhibition of films produced within the British Empire generally and the production and exhibition of Indian films in particular." Mr. Crerar said that he would have risen with diffidence if he had not a very strong and convincing case. In this connection he made a practical suggestion that all objections taken by private persons be communicated to a Board of Censure specifying the particular phase of the film objected to. The time had, however, come to overhaul the machinery.

INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY.

The second part of his resolution related to the industry as distinct from the question of censorship. The Imperial Conference had passed a resolution advising preference for Empire films. Whether they could proceed on these lines of preference, it was premature to say but this question could very well be examined. In particular, the question of the Indian Film industry was one which must engage the serious attention of the House.

WHY BRITISH PREFERENCE?

Mr. Duraiswami Iyengar moved an amendment that the committee should (a) examine and report on the system of censorship of cinematograph films in India, (b) examine and report on the kind of films now exhibited in the various theatres, (c) suggest legislative measures to be adopted for preventing and penalising exhibition of films having a demoralising effect and (d) consider and report on the desirability of preventing religion being dragged into films of cinematograph.

Mr. Iyengar asked why partiality was shown to British Empire films?

Maulvi Mohammad Yakub agreed with Mr. Aiyengar that British preference should not be given. He had great respect for Mr. Rangachariar but he advocated the appointment of a member of the present Assembly as the Chairman of the Committee. The appointment of an outsider implied that there were no capable men in this House.

NOTHING BUT INDIAN FILMS.

Lala Lajpat Rai objected to Imperial Preference being shown by the back door. He would suggest that no film except one produced in British India be exhibited in India. (Hear, hear). If the authors of a book received the co-operation of Government officials to misrepresent India, why this fun of stopping the exhibition of films? He had travelled in various foreign countries and had found that there were many organised conspiracies to bring Asiatics into discredit, particularly Indians. He accused the Government of representing India in foreign affairs by those men who advanced British interests only and made statements detrimental to India. Sometimes he was a Hindu and sometimes a Muslim but always an anti-Indian. As regards the proposed Chairman of the Committee, the speaker said that Mr. Rangachariar did not inspire enthusiasm and was not the right person to protect the interests of India in this respect.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar associated himself with what Lala Lajpat Rai had said.

Colonel Crawford referred to the complaints of his own community regarding misrepresentation of the conditions of Western life.

Mr. Yamin Khan objected to the remarks passed on Mr. Rangachariar who was a leader of eminence (official applause).

Mr. B. Das had just begun when the clock struck four and Mr. Acharya moved his adjournment motion.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION CARRIED.

SIMLA, September 14.

At 4'o clock, the House took up the motion of adjournment of the business of the House to discuss the situation created by the Railway authorities at Kharagpur.

Mr. Acharya said that when proposals for retrenchment were initiated, the authorities of the Labour Union co-operated with the Railway authorities and due to the efforts of the former, about 700 men voluntarily resigned. Not content with it, the Railway authorities retrenched to the extent of 2,000 men which action increased the discontent of the workers. The workers were not opposed to retrenchment if men were not engaged newly. Considering their service, a majority of them had to their credit ten to fifteen years service and they had a moral claim on the Railway authorities.

There was correspondence to show that the Railway authorities had ear-marked on a policy of placing the orders with English manufacturers in preference to manufacturing them in their own workshops. There were also urgent repair works which could employ those men who were sought to be retrenched.

Mr. Acharya appealed for a sympathetic review of the case of the man.

RETRENCHMENT OR REPRISALS.

In supporting the adjournment motion, Mr. N. M. Joshi said that the strikers felt the retrenchment proposals had their origin in the late big strike. It was an act of victimisation. The Works Manager had given instructions that in retrenchments proposals, non-strikers should be excluded.

Mr. Parsons: Those instructions were withdrawn.

Mr. Joshi stated that the fact that the instructions were once issued justified the presumption of reprisals by the authorities for the last strike.

Another anamoly was that while the poorly paid workers were being retrenched. there was no reduction in the number of highly paid employees. On the other hand, it was on the increase. In addition, Government had moral obligations. If retronchment was really a necessity, it ought to be done gradually as not to cause hardship. If there was a lockout and a strike, it was the Government that had created them.

Lala Lajpat Rai supported the motion and associated himself with the observations of Mr. Joshi and appealed to the Government to deal sympathetically with the workers.

MR. GOSWAMI'S TUSSLE.

Mr. T. C. Goswami supported the adjournment motion. He said that the present situation at Kharagpur was but aggravation of the conditions which led to the strike in the last cold weather.

Continuing, Mr. Goswami said: Sir, you will forgive me if I feel unable to proceed with my speech, and I feel unnerved after reading the official report of your rulings on Diwan Chamanla's speech.

The President: Order, order. The Honourable Member is aware he is making an insinuation against the Chair.

Mr. Goswami: It is not my intention.

Diwan Chamanlal: Is not the Hon. Member entitled to make his remarks?

The President: If he is within his rights.

Diwan Chamanlal: Is he not within his rights?

The President: Order, order, Mr. Goswami will proceed.

Mr. Goswami: Sir, I feel unnerved.—.

The President: Order, order. The Chair has no objection to its rulings being called by a substantive motion of censure: but objects to an indirect reference. (Official cheers.)

Mr. Goswami: I have no desire to call into question the rulings of the Chair. But I can best support the adjournment motion by paraphrasing the language of the motion to the House.

Mr. Goswami then resumed his seat.

SIR G. RAINEY'S EXPLANATION.

Sir George Rainey then explained the position of the Government. He said that the Agent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, when he had been last in Simla in July, placed before the Government, proposals for retrenchment of 2,000 work men. Proposals were based on four grounds.

The first was a consideration of economy. The second was that owing to the introduction of up to date machinery in the work shops, the number of workers required was less. The third was that accumulation of repairs due to war stress, had ceased. Fourth was the reorganisation of work shops.

Out of 1,300 men who had been given notice, at least about 1000 of them would be receiving the benefit of contributions to the Provident Fund. Government had carefully considered the matter and come to the conclusion that they were not prepared to bring pressure on the Railway Administration to withdraw the notices already issued. At the same time. the Government of India were prepared to write to the Raiway administration, that in future, should any further reductions became necessary, that should be effected gradually. This ought to give a sense of security to the other employees of the work shops.

Sir George Rainy then referred to the correspondence cited by Mr. Acharya, which he said, was supposed to be a communication between the Managing Director and the Agent of the Railway. He desired to say that Government could not take any action on correspondence which could not have legitimately reached workers.

RETALIATION AGAINST STRIKES

Diwan Chamanlal, in supporting the motion, said that there was evidence to show that as early as January 1927, there was a demi-official note by the Managing Director of the Railway to the Agent suggesting a reduction of men without letting the men realise it. There was also a document to show that the underlying idea was that as retaliation against strikes, the Railway authorities, by ordering from abroad and placing private contracts, should reach a stage when they could be independent of local labour.

Mr. Parsons challenged the documents from Diwan Chamanlal was quoting. But the latter offered to lay them on the table.

Diwan Chamanlal urged Government to take steps to review the cases in which notices have been given and to take steps to find work for those who would be replaced.

Pandit Malaviya supported the motion. He suggested the appointment of an arbitration committee to investigate into cases of hardship.

At this stage, closure was asked for and granted.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Acharya said that the cause of the workers was just. He asked the House to vote on the motion remembering that about 1,000 men would be deprived of their bread and rendered homeless.

Sir George Rainy denied that retrenchment was in any way due to victimisation. Government of India would resist any such policy.

The House divided on the adjournment motion and carried it by 44 to 37 votes.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

PROF. S. H. HODIWALA

A BOMBAY NUMISMATIST HONOURED

(From a Correspondent.)

At the last Annual General Meeting of the Numismatic Society of India, Professor S. H. Hodivala of the Bahauddin College, Junagadh was unanimously elected as Secretary and Editor of the Numismatic Supplement to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. This is the first occasion on which this honorary appointment has been conferred by the united suffrages of the most representative body of the Society have been scholars of such Indian savant. The distinction is not an ordinary one, as all the former Secretaries of the Soliety have been scholars of such eminence as the late Dr. Taylor, Mr. H. N. Wright I.C.S., Mr. R. B. Whitehead I.C.S. and Prof. C. J. Brown of the University of Lucknow. It is not a little remarkable that before 1922, when Prof. Hodivala was the first Indian to be elected to the chair, all the Presidents of the Society also had been Europeans. Both honours are due only to sheer merit for Prof. Hodivala is now admitted by the most outstanding figure in the numismatic circles of this country.

Besides being one of the most successful educationists in this Presidency, he is by far the most eminent researcher in a department of knowledge which is exceedingly recondite, but is also most difficult and interesting. His original investigations in Indo-Musalman numismatics constitute undoubtedly the most important contribution to our knowledge of the subject that has been made by any scholar within the last fifty years. Experts have repeatedly admitted that he has solved so many of the most vexed and knotty problems of the science and given the quieties to so many of the controversies which had been raging for more than half a century that little or nothing now remains for his successors to achieve. The culmination of his labour may be seen in the "Historical Studies in Mughal Numismatics", in which not only the coin-hunter, but almost every one interested in the social, political and economic history of this country will find gathered together the harvest of many years of the author's almost encyclopaedi reading proves his intimate acquaintance with many of the by ways of oriental science and learning, and his almost uncanny powers of reconstructing from a few scattered notices and alusions a perfectly co-ordinated and minute account of the currency system of Akbar and his descendants.

It is understood that Professor Hodivala has, for certain personal reasons, resigned the Principalship of the Bahauddin College of which he has been the 'brain' and mainstay for more than twenty-five years This is, we are informed, universally regarded as very unfortunate for that institution. It may however be confidently hoped that the severance of his connection with the State of Gunagadh and his deliverance from the somewhat dull and monotonous routine of College life will make it easy for him now to complete and prepare for publication the results of his life-long studies and the voluminous notes and collections relating to the history of the thousand years of Musalman domination in India of which his knowledge is known to be second to that of perhaps no living man by all those who had studied his writings.

DEWAN OF BARODA VISITS DEHEGAM.

ASSURANCE OF STATE HELP

(From A Correspondent.)

DEHEGAM, Sept. 13.

The Dewan Saheb of Baroda arrived here yesterday. He went round the village, and minutely inspected the lanes and bye-lanes of various localities such as Barotwad, Vaniawad, and saw for himself the state of affairs, the heaps of refuse which were emitting horribly stinking smell. Afterwards he arrived at the newly constructed building of the Punchayet where he was given flowers by Sjt. Hirabhai on behalf of the Punchayet.

When the Dewan was visiting the different localities as stated above he asked the Vahivatdar about the building arrangements when he was told that people would begin construction of houses after the Diwali. and that a Co-operative Society for building houses had been started. But this is all moonshine.

I understand that the Vahivatdar has also given a rosy picture of the state of affairs existing at the village Chhala of this District and said that Mandalis have been started, but I am in position (if necessary) to secure reliable information on this matter.

'INADEQUATE STATE HELP".

Sheth Jivanlal in giving flowers to the Diwan on behalf of the Mahajan, at the Punchayet building, said that the State help was inadequate. For instance if a man was given Rs. 10 as "tagavi" he could buy three maunds of "jowari" and could sow it in two vighas of land only, and he could not do anything with the rest of the land. If a man needed Rs. 500 but Government would help him to the sum of Rs. 100 or 200 only on the mortgage of his property he was in a predicament for no Sahukar would lend him any sum.

DEWAN SAHEB'S ASSURANCE.

The Dewan in reply assured them all that the state would grant Tagavi for all agricultural purposes. As regards house construction that funds will be given with or without interest, as deemed necessary. The State was prepared to help people in every possible way.

MAHATMA IN MAVYAARAM

APPEAL FOR REDEMPTION OF DEVADASIS

MAYAVARAM, Sept. 13.

Mr. Gandhi stayed on in Mayavaram for two days and on these days he had complete rest after his busy engagements in Cuddalore and Chidambaram. People flocked to Mr. Srinivasa Pillai's bungalow where Mr. Gandhi is staying to see him. This evening a gathering of nearly a thousand gathered in front of the bungalow and insisted on seeing him. Mr. Gandhi complied with their request and came on to the terrace.

Mr. Gandhi spoke this evening at Rajan Tope on the Devadasi problem, which is common in those parts and the horrible insanitation of this place. "I saw behind the bungalow a beautiful clear stream (Cauveri) and a rustic bamboo bridge. These were irresistible attractions to me. I walked a few paces along the bank, crossed the bridge and turned right and walked with my companion a few paces and you may imagine what I saw. Smell which emanated from dirt suffocated me. I saw many also making clear water dirty. When I saw this I made sure there was some thing wrong with the municipality.

First condition which the municipality has to look after is decent sanitation of the city. Do not for a moment imagine this requires great money. This can be mended even tomorrow without a single rupee if you only have the will. No man dare enter a municipality except with the principle of scavenger. Municipality has got many schools under it. Take the boys with you and make them your scavengers and ask them to do the work. Even though I have said many a time that Britishers and British Government are doing us wrong, yet I wish to emphasise that sanitation is a thing which we ought and must learn from the Westerners.

DEVADASI PROBLEM.

Refering to the Devadasi problem, he said: When I met a few devadasis this afternoon and engaged in serious conversation my whole soul rebelled. We commit a double crime in that we use our sisters for lust and that in the name of god for we call them Devadasis. That there should be a class of people given to this immorality and that there should be another class of people who would tolerate such immorality makes one despair his life itself. Let those who are with this kind of defence purge themselves of this sin and the existence of such evil in society saps its very foundation.

Mr. Gandhi then explained to the people how the money collected was spent among the poor and poverty stricken people. He received many welcome addresses this evening and a purse nearly amounting to Rs. 3000.

Mr. Gandhi leaves tomorrow morning for Kumbakonam.—Free Press.

THE CHURCH IN INDIA AND DEPRESSED CLASSES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I ask the hospitality of your paper for the following lines?

My attention is drawn to an article contributed to the "Times" of London on July 21 1928 by Mr. Henry Whitehead, formerly Bishop of Madras, on "The Church in India and its work for the Depressed Classes". It is as follows:—

"The article on the 'Depressed Classes of India' published in the "Times" of the 18th July, will have revealed to many readers the fact that the miserable condition of 50,000,000 of the workers of India, most of them agricultural labourers, constitutes a grave social danger and a serious obstacle to both economic and political progress. Mr. Gandhi has described it as a canker eating into the vitals of society; and the facts stated show that this is no exaggeration.

Will you allow me to supplement what the writer on the 'Depressed Classes of India' has said as to the measures being taken by the Government to remedy this evil by a brief account of the still more effective work of the Christian Church? It needs to be borne in mind that a thousand years of oppression and contempt has so degraded the lives of these people that it needs some powerful moral and spiritual force to raise them out of their hopeless despair and set them on the path of progress. They have found this so far in Christianity and in Christianity alone. Thousands of them during the last 50 years have a gound a new life in the gospel of Christ. At the present day they are being admitted into the Church at the rate of about 3,000 a week. But the numbers are not the most important thing about the movement. Far more significant is the transformation of life and character among those who have become Christians, and this is already proving a powerful attraction even among the caste people in their villages, who formally dispised and oppressed them and treated them as untouchable Many of the farmers and landowners who at first bitterly opposed the conversion of their labourers to Christianity, have ended by raising their wages and giving liberal donations, to the Christianity Church. Thousands of caste people in South India have recently become Christians through the influence of their Christian outcaste servants."

An English friend of mine, now residing in England, has inquired of me if the statements made in the aforesaid article are true, especially the assertion that 'at the present day the depressed classes are being admitted into the Church at the rate of about 3,000 a week.' To me, this appears to be a very exaggerated figure. But coming as it does from a whilom Bishop of Madras, it must be carefully looked into. Is it a truth, as stated, that 3,000 converts a week are being admitted to Christianity? Do the movements associated with the uplift of the submerged and neglected classes take cognisance of this fact? It calls for a close investigation and also ventilation. This particular statement among other statements in the Bishop's article is sure to provide ample material for serious reflection and must arouse in those who take a genuine interest in the social, economic and religious uplift of the depressed classes a sense of duty and responsibility to their unfortunate brethren, taking stock of what the Christian Church in India has done and has been doing for the betterment of these down-trodden classes. So far as I am personally aware, being in close contact with the depressed classes in the Western parts of India, the converts to Christianity do not exceed 10,000 a year, all told. The problem is very acute in some Southern parts of India where the depressed untouchable classes are treated worse than dogs, with the result that Christianity affording a protection and safeguard against the inhuman treatment meted out by higher class Hindu brethren does make a large number of converts. In the Travancore State alone nearly half of the non-Brahman Hindu population (including the depressed classes) numbering about 32 lacs, have become Christians. But this is not true of the parts of India. In the Northern and Western parts, the Arya Samaj and other Purity movements are on the contrary reconverting Christian converts to Hinduism again. Even admitting what the Bishop has said to be true, there is very little wonder considering the attitude of the higer class Hindus, that large numbers of these oppressed classes should embrace Christianity in the hope of improving their lives, bettering their prospects, and above all thus wiping away the wicked and irreligious ban of untouchability. And why should they not, if their Hindu brethren of the touchable classes will perpetuate the sin and wickedness of a thousand years and more? Whether these converts to Christianity find, according to the Bishop a new life in the gospel of Christ, and whether their life and character is transformed is very doubtful, for most of these conversions are from sheer necessity, and not from heart convictions. I have, in conclusion to request those that have studied this problem to enlighten me on the several statements made by the Bishop, particularly the weekly figure of conversions quoted by him.—Yours, etc.

L. B. NAYAK.

341, Thakurdwar, Bombay,
Sept. 10.

"SPY" CASE SENTENCES.

PLEA FOR STAY OF EXECUTIONS

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Leningrad.—Counsel for the defence in the "spy" case has applied to the Central Executive to stay the executions, pending submission of the appeals for pardon.—Reuter.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEP. 15TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day is your birthday the heavenly signs indicate that you are content with the little that God in His infinite wisdom has thought fit to give you. Having no great ambitions in this world, you strangle (non-violently, of course) at birth schemes or suggestions of others which involve great efforts. You will go on strangling like this, all throughout your life, because you have not to answer for this your frailty to coroners or police. You are a very loyal friend, though your loyalty is doubted by many of the big guns and neighbours, with whom you come in contact somewhat like our paternal Government who doubt the loyalty of their "children"—of course they don't say so in so many words—by refusing to allow them to bear, freely, arms and ammunition. You are sceptic and hesitant, and so much weigh, in your mental balance, the "pros" and "cons" of every thing, and analyse them so much that many times your mental scales (that is, pate) get overworked and unbalanced, say, unhinged to the disgust of all concerned. Excess in many things is bad, specially in food, drink, love, power, and cautiousness, and you are therefore warned betimes. Your are a silent worker (which does not mean by the way that you prowl about the houses in the dusk or dark like a sneaking thief) and your good actions will therefore be known only to a very few. Whether in actual war on the battle-field, or in the war on the marble-tiled floor of your castle, if you are wounded you will not exhibit your wounds to the world at large, with the exception of course of doctors and (in the latter instance, if the matter goes to the extreme) magistrates, as in the case of many of those pehlvans who hurt others outside, but are themselves hurt by their domestic pehlvans.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN GUJARAT.

(Continued from page 6.)

present catastrophe is decidedly more distress producing than a famine, a worker in the flood relief has nothing to guide him. A book produced on the lines of the department manuals issued by the Government is no doubt a desideratum.

We have seen, that people situated far off as Calcutta and other places are anxious to help the people of Gujarat. These people are anxious to know authoritatively, the extent of damage done to the various parts of Gujarat, and to know the real requirements of the various parts, with a view to send the right sort of relief, to any one particular part.

For the edification and information of such people, something like a directory is required, with the maps of the affected locality.

DEPOT FOR SELLING BUILDING MATERIALS.

In every part of the distressed area a depot for selling building materials will have to be opened. A depot organised on the right lines and managed efficientially, will go a great way in helping the people. The reverse of this is true that any mismanagement in the depot will cause a great hardship to the people. To organise a depot on the right lines is no small task. It requires organising capacity, good management, tact and business acumen which few relief workers possess. A relief worker is an enthusiast and not an expert. Add to this, the task of a relief worker is further beset with further difficulties, which even our best engineers have not to encounter. A relief worker has no data to prepare a correct estimate of the requirements of the depot, which he is called upon to manage. He has to stock materials for repairing the fallen corner of a mansion, or to patch up the wall of an ordinary house. He has to provide for a rich man and for a poor man. He has to provide materials for building the house of an agriculturist, or for a village labourer or even for building the hut of some depressed classes. A wrong move in the choice of materials, or a slight mistake in calculation would be disastrous for him and for the people for whom he is working. The fund at his disposal are not much and if the money is locked up in purchasing materials which do not find ready buyers, the money will be locked, in materials which are not required for the particular place, while probably in some other centre, the people may have to wait for the lack of the very materials which to his neighbour are useless. The circulation of the money and the materials will be lessened, and the relief giving capacity of the money will be very much reduced. All these, for no fault of the worker. By giving detailed instructions on the organising and management of the depot, much of the waste can be eliminated. It is this sort of guidance that is essential for the success of the scheme of co-ordination and co-operation.

(To be continued).

OPIUM CULTIVATION.

DISCUSSION AT GENEVA.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Geneva.—The Committee discussed the question of limitation of opium cultivation and considered the report of the Commission sent to Persia and the decision of the Persian Government to give a three-years' trial to the plan gradually to substitute other crops for the poppy.—Reuter.

THE "NAGPUR MAIL"

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sep. 11.

The long awaited daily english paper, The "Nagpur Mail," is due to appear this week. Mr. Nirmal Kumar Bannerji Assistant Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and Editor-in-Chief of "Indian Opinion" is going to edit the journal. which will be a non-party organ, and will always endeavour for the Hindu Muslim Unity and for what is just and fair. But for the unfortunate communal riots, the "Nagpur Mail" would have seen the light of the day much earlier. Although almost all the provinces of India boast o one or two dailies, it was very unfortunate that the C. P. should have been without a daily for such a long time. It is hoped that under the editorship of Mr. Bannerji, who brings with a great repulation from Calcutta, the "Nagpur Mail" will ventilate fearlessly the woes of its citizens and seek redress.

C. P. SCOUTS.

The 6th anniversary of the C.I.P.R. Troop (3rd Nagpur Troop) was held at the European Institute, Hump Yard on last Saturday under the presidency of Mr. Houghton the Provincial Scout organiser. Mr. G.C. Tambe, Scout Master read an interesting report. Mr. Houghton in his speech dwelt on the ideal of a Scout and how it makes him a better citizen. After the Scouts had demonstrated Tent Pitching, Ambulance Show, Camp Fire, badges were presented to some of them.

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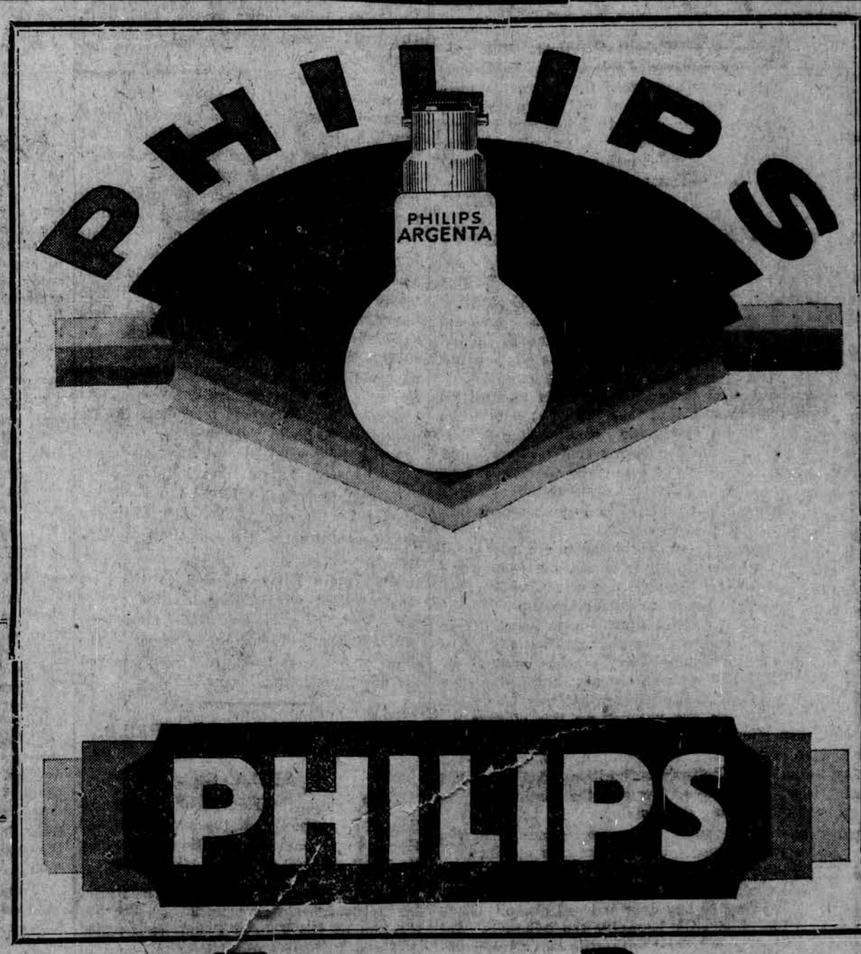

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THE HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So far, it seems, that His Excellency the Viceroy's speech in the Central Legislature on the question of Hindu-Muslim tension, has fallen on deaf ears. It was thought that very soon, steps will be taken in the direction of calling a Conference of the leaders of the different communities as offered by His Excellency. But leaders of both the communities are apparently reluctant to have official intervention, so they are engaged in Simla for arriving on a common understanding.

The communal tension in India has two aspects, religious and political. The former mostly concerns the masses and the latter the educated classes. I don't think that the questions of music before mosques, cow slaughter etc.,—being religious aspect of this Hindu-Muslim tension—can be successfully tackled by one hundred and one Conference of the leaders of warring communities without official backing. We have before us the fate of Unity Conference resolutions agreed after long discussions at Delhi in 1924 which to this day merely remain on the paper. Similar attempts have been made in different parts of the country without any success. The leaders are certainly sincere and honest in their efforts but their resolutions have been found mere pious hopes. Hence, it is high time that they take stock of the situation and act accordingly.

The questions of music and cow has direct connection with the masses, and the masses will only be controlled by regulations. I therefore, suggest to His Excellency as well as the leaders of both the communities that any resolutions that may be agreed in such a Conference shall at once be embodied into an exhaustive Act regulating the questions of music, processions, festivals, cow slaughter etc., for enforcement by the authorities all over India.

Without such an Act, even the agreement that may be arrived at the Viceroy's Conference will be of no use.

As regards the political aspect of this tension separate electorates, proportion in the services etc., should be decided in a separate Conference by the leaders and representative organisations of difference communities. It has direct connection with the educated classes.

The mere tackling of religious aspect will ease the situation by 90 per cent in the country and we won't here any more the heart rending stories of daily communal fracasses.—Your, etc.

MOHAMED D. DADABHOY.

Syedpura,
Surat Sept. 7, 1927.

"GORAI GRIEVANCE"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I had briefly mentioned the facts about the disgraceful state of the road leading to Gorai ferry from Borivli station in the local papers in month of June last, thus causing great inconvenience to pedestrians and serious damage to vehicles. I now find after my return from Waziristan District in the North Western Frontier Province that this road is yet under repairs, though it would have been completed by this time had the Local Board engaged more men to do the repairs. The Board ought to see to the interests of the people of Gorai that they do not suffer from transportation difficulties.

Several petitions are made to the Government and the Local Board for construction of a bridge over the Ambhayni Creek at Gorai by Mr. Thomas Gabriel Ferreira and others, but unless the leading citizens of the Dharavi Island, once again appeal together to the Local Board for grant-in-aid I am sure there will be no bridge for the Island.—Yours, etc.

PAUL PEREIRA.

Gorai, Sept 7.

A MOULVI GAGGED.

Moulvi Fazlurrahman H. Mulla has addressed the following letter to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay:—

With reference to your letter of the 2nd instant prohibiting me from delivering any public lectures in the city and island of Bombay for one month on the imaginary ground that such lectures are likely to inflame religious animosity and create disturbance of public peace, I have to state that my philosophical, historical and sociological lectures have nothing offensive in them either to justify your apprehensions or to necessitate your gagging order.

Even if a member of my audience, unable to comprehend my arguments, seeks elucidation by addressing an interrogation or so, it will never conduce to a breach of public peace. There is, I aver, no justification whatsoever for the fears and apprehensions which have prompted you to pass the order which, if allowed to stand, is calculated to bring a serious and ineffaceable blot upon my fair reputation as a reasonable and pacific speaker.

I have, therefore, to request that you will rescind the unjustifiable order as I am prepared to assure you that none of my lectures will ever be responsible for the creation of the least disturbance of public peace.

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Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 26-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all."

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"MOTHER INDIA".

A MONSTROUS LIBEL.

"S. S. D." writes in the "Nation and Athenaeum":—

Sir,—A word of explanation regarding my letter about "Mother India" to which "Femina" has so strongly objected.

Your correspondent maintains that my comparison between England and India "is not only useless but pernicious," because "England does not permit rape. India does." I believe it is quite useless to argue the point with a person who wilfully chooses to forget the sense of plain English words. I can only refer "Femina" to the Indian Penal Code, which bans any criminal knowledge of a girl below thirteen as rape, as emphatically and distinctly as the Criminal Law Amendment Act quoted to show the difference. Your correspondent says that "It is not because the cruelties take place, but because they are 'permitted' that the system is condemned." Unless it is meant to be a fine play of words, I fail to appreciate the subtle distinction. Who is supposed to be permitting it in the face of a definite law of the land? The system of children marriage, "Femina" seems to think. I know it is difficult to make some people understand that marriage is essentially a social and not a sexual relation, yet I might point out that child marriage does not permit sexual intercourse with children, which is as much a heinous crime in India as it is in England. And if a few moral perverts abuse their position and defy the law (as Miss Mayo's twelve cases show), it does not mean the morals of a whole people are wrong. To talk of "legalization of lust and cruelty" is fine rhetoric perhaps, but betrays a slight oversight of the meaning of "legalization."

As I pointed out in my letter, it is not fair to talk of even a "revolting religion" without understanding what that religion is. Hinduism may be nothing more than condensed barbarism, yet with due deference to the knowledge at the command of your correspondent I might point out that it does not sanction child marriage. The custom, like any other customs, originated in convenience. Like so many other customs it has not kept pace with the time, and this rigidity has probably done a good deal of harm.

As I said, I had personally no desire to defend the custom. It is being attacked by eminent Indian thinkers. But that should not goad sane thinking people to the monstrous libel that rape, lust, and cruelty is the essence of the people who can stand such a custom. That is why I objected to Miss Mayo's line of attack.

Regarding the question of literature, I do not want to say much. Your correspondent thinks I am not entitled to talk of Oscar Wilde or Shaw, especially in one breath. It must be right. Might I point out that my being or not being conversant with their works is beside the point. It does not alter the fact that thousands of men do not agree with Wilde or Shaw, nor the still more vital truth that such difference of opinion does not take a grain off their literary value.

I fail to understand the needless allusion to the jury who sent Wilde to prison. I assume they tried him as a citizen who had broken the said whatever they thought has no bearing whatever on Wilde as either a moralist or a literary being.

In the end I want to thank "Femina" for the compliment (if conscious) that my logic is unmistakably indicative of my sex.—

PROGRESS OF BANKING IN EGYPT

"Al-hazara" writes:—

One of the important results of the national movement in Egypt has been the marked progress of Egyptian banking. The Bank of Egypt was started in 1920. During the short period of six years it has made very remarkable progress. Its head-offices are in Cairo. It has its branches all over the country and recently its directors have decided to open a branch at Paris.

When the Bank was started in 1920 it undertook to lend financial support to several industrial corporations. The Corporation of the Egyptian Press, the Paper Manufacturing Company, some cinema film producing corporations and several theatrical companies are under the supervision of this Bank, because though they are joint stock companies they are financed by this Bank and so it has reserved for itself the right to supervise and check their accounts from time to time. Recently the Bank promised financial support to some other firms that are going to start cotton and woollen mills in Egypt.

The following figures speak for the progress and prosperity of the Bank. In 1920 the Bank was started with a small capital of 80,000 Egyptian liras, but now it amounts to 720,000 liras with a reserve fund of 300,000 liras. The deposits in 1920 were not more than 200,000 liras, but now they exceed 4,000,000 liras.

CELEBRATION OF PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY IN BHAVNAGAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 10.

Friday, the 9th of September, being the auspicious occasion of the birthday of the Prophet-Hazrat Mohammad—the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bhavnagar celebrated the happy anniversary by holding a meeting, as usual, at the Library Hall of the Anjuman at Harris Road, Amba Chowk, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). The proceedings commenced with the recitation of the "Burzanji Shareef", which gave a concise account of the Prophet's life, and after short speeches suitable to the occasion having been delivered those assembled passed the evening in mutual conversation and greetings, and were treated with tea. The gathering then dispersed for the evening prayers—"Namaz-i-Maghrib."

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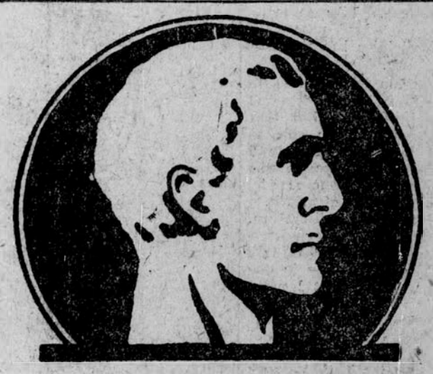

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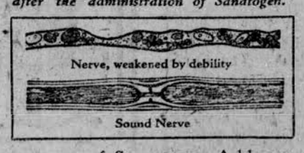

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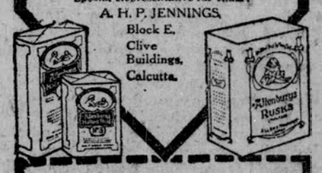

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